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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 143. No. 21 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — May 24, 1943

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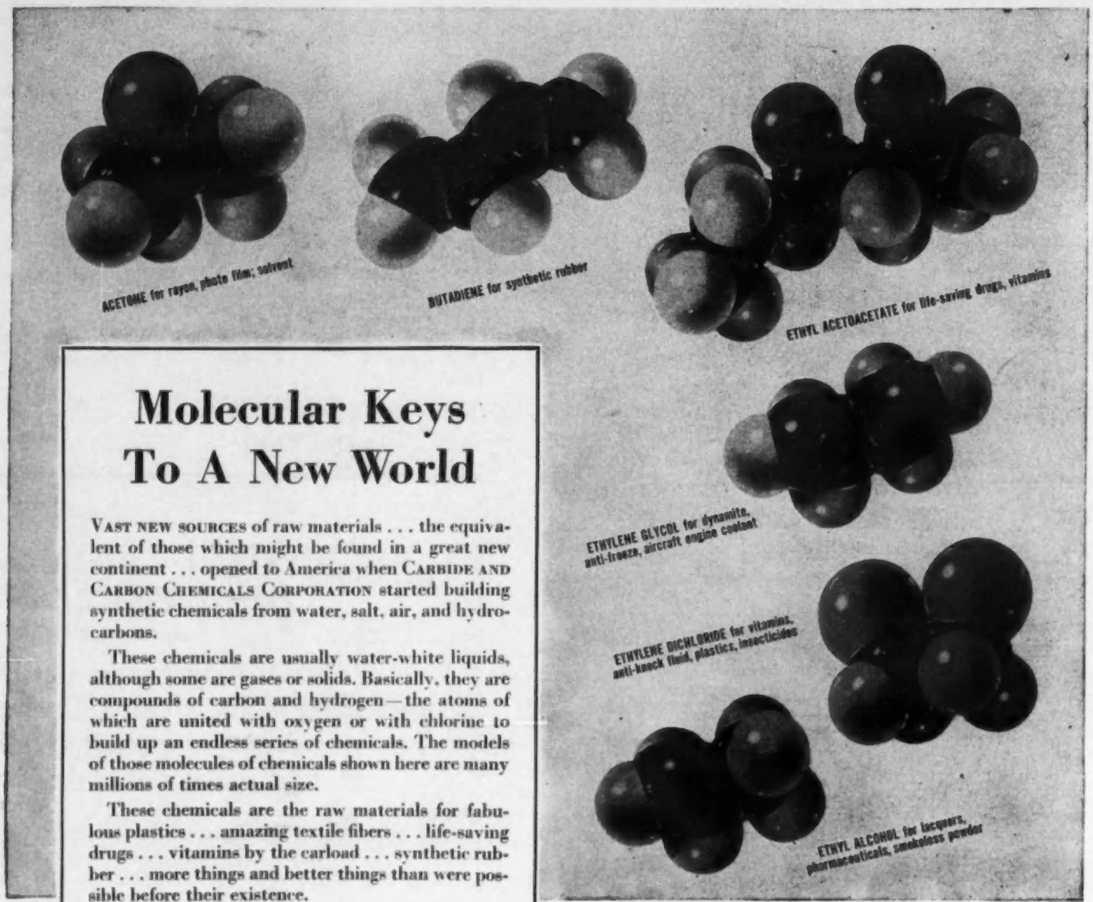
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 21 | May 24, 1943 | Volume 143

Dr. W.H. Dow Voices Techno-Economic Views

The twentieth Charles Frederick Chandler medal awarded by Columbia was presented May 15 to Dr. Willard H. Dow, president and general manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. This honor was in recognition of Dr. Dow's "dynamic and successful leadership in the American Chemical industry," emphasis being laid upon the extraction of bromine and magnesium from seawater

Dr. Willard H. Dow

and the production of synthetic plastics and elastomers.

The medal was presented to Dr. Dow by Dean George B. Pegram, of the Columbia Graduate Faculties, the award having been determined by a committee consisting of Prof. Arthur W. Thomas, chairman; Dr. Leo H. Backeland, and Prof. Arthur W. Hixson.

Dr. Dow's medal address had the theme "Rediscover the Rainbow," his rainbow differing from the popular "pot-of-gold" promise and indicating how work might be better applied for the devolpment of nature's bounties in the betterment of happiness and wealth.

In his frank expression of his techno-economic views Dr. Dow dropped many morsels of food for thought for those who would make science a better servant of mankind. Here are some of these:—

The war, if it demonstrates anything,

—*Continued on page 31*

—O-P-D—

Purchasing Agents Convention May 24-26

The National Association of Purchasing Agents will hold its twenty-eighth annual international convention and war conference in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, May 24-26. An array of speakers headed by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, will discuss every phase of production, purchasing and supplies and their relationship to military and civilian requirements.

Among the subjects to be discussed include:—The problems for purchasing; the problems of price trends and inflation; are synthetics and substitutes permanent; research produces new industrial materials; the trend in the requirements and qualifications of purchasing personnel.

The chemical and allied products-buyers, group will meet at 1:30 p. m. May 25. Presiding at this group meeting will be James H. Ewing, purchasing agent for the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., who is chairman of this group.

Fertilizer Inspection House Bill Passed

OPD Washington Bureau

The house voted its approval May 18 to H. R. 1396 requiring the Department of Agriculture in distributing seeds or fertilizer to farmers to comply with the inspecion laws of the State within which distribution is being made. The bill grew out of recent action in Florida where the State agents were enjoined by a Federal Court from requiring that the fertilizer be inspected and that the government pay the cost of inspection.

Cylindrical Fibre Drums to Be Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board will begin allocating shipments of cylindrical fibre shipping drums by manufacturers June 16, 1943, to make sure that drums will be channeled to the most essential uses. Under an order (M-313) issued May 21 WPB will allocate shipments of about thirty manufacturers. Current demand for fibre drums is far in excess of the supply. Efforts are being made to increase production and by autumn it is hoped that supply and demand will be balanced.

Of the total demand for fibre drums, approximately 60 per cent usually is from the chemical industry, including paint; 20 per cent from the petroleum industry; 7 per cent from the food industry; and 13 per cent from other industries, such as shoe finishes, inks, abrasives, and mold materials.

The order applies to the cylindrical fibre shipping drums of the types known as "drums" and "pails." These are made with a body of paperboard and ends of paperboard, steel (28 gauge or heavier), wood, or any combination of such materials. They are acceptable for shipment without covering containers, upon conforming

—*Continued on page 36*

Chemists' Institute Discusses Wartime Research Problems

The technical sessions of the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemists held in the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 15, were concerned with discussions dealing with vitamins, petroleum and synthetic resin prastics in the war.

Elvehjem Receives Willard Gibbs Medal

Chicago, May 20, 1943.

The Willard Gibbs Medal, ranking honor in American chemistry, was presented by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society to-

Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem

night to Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin.

The award recognized Dr. Elve-

—*Continued on page 48*

In the evening a testimonial dinner was held for Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, at which the gold medal of the institute was awarded to Dr. Landis for his contributions to the field of chemistry.

Speakers at the evening meeting were Dr. Gustav Egloff, president of the American Institute of Chemists and Research Director for the Universal Oil Products Company; Harry L. Derby, president, American Cyanamid Company; Maximilian Toch, president of Toch Brothers, Inc.; and Dr. Landis.

In discussing vitamins in war, Dr. David Klein of the Wilson Laboratories, Washington, said in part:—

The question of the soldier eating the food that is offered has a direct bearing upon the subject of vitamins because thus far, the policy is to provide the vitamins as they occur in the food and not in the form of concentrates in tablets or capsules. The policy of the army is contained in the following quotation.

"Vitamins are essential to the health, welfare and fighting efficiency of every soldier, but it is more desirable to obtain them in their natural form from foods consumed rather than through the use of synthetic products in tablet form. There is no evidence that vitamins in excess of daily requirements are useful. In the event vitamins are required in tablet or capsule form to supplement the ration, they will be furnished."

Bruce K. Brown, assistant deputy petroleum administrator for war told the meeting that by June or July of this year as much petroleum will move daily to the ast Coast as before the war, despite the fact that practically none of it will move in tankers, However, this will not solve matters for civilian consumers since supplies to support the war in Europe, Africa and the Atlantic will have to come from these stocks.

Robert J. Moore, manager of the development laboratories, Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., in discussing synthetic resin plastics, said, in part:—

This industry embraces much more than mere molded materials. It has come to include all the many products based on synthetic resins. From these synthetic resins we produce laminating and impregnating materials, cements and adhesives, protective and decorative coatings, electrical insulating materials and cable compounds; coatings and modifiers for textiles, paper and leather. From synthetic resins we have built up modern plywood and impregnated wood, bonds for grinding wheels and brake linings; we have produced a new world of synthetic resin textiles and synthetic rubber. The industry has in reality outgrown the name of "Plastics."

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salvage Program Broadened

OPD Washington Bureau

The Salvage Division of the War Production Board has announced an extension of its chemical products reclamation program, designed to make sure that no valuable chemical resources, such as solvents and cleaners, cutting and lubricating oils, paints and chemical byproducts, go down the sewer.

In order that they may help plants to improvise equipment for capturing and salvaging chemical products that would otherwise be wasted and lost to further war use, the Industrial Salvage Branch of the War Production Board has begun a study designed to locate important chemical reclamation opportunities. One thousand large users of chemical products, including manufacturers of munitions, aircraft, heavy machinery, engines, chemicals and plastics, have been asked to report briefly on their chemical products reclamation practices.

National Service of the Chemist

By Dr. Walter S. Landis

Vice-President, American Cyanamid Company

(An address before the American Institute of Chemists)

With these truths and with these examples before us it is so incomprehensible that supposedly enlightened people propose to cancel the very conditions that have brought about our high standards. They are either morally dishonest, unwilling to look the facts in the face, or they are too ignorant and provincial to see and understand these contemporary and living situations. It does not involve any complex experiment, it does not involve any great mass of complicated apparatus, to see and understand the varying social conditions that exist in this world and the results that develop from the several varieties. That is one of the simplest tasks in the world. It requires merely an ordinary degree of intelligence and a will to investigate. These local conditions in Africa can be visited by automobile, simple, easy travel over good roads and at speeds unbelievably high, even as compared with American conditions. There are probably some distant outposts that are not so easy to visit, but after all one can travel far up the Amazon Valley in a boat and get into some rather primitive country. With the airplane the remotest section of China is open to study. The Near East, the Far East, all these countries are easily penetrated.

Truth Is Fundamental

It is far simpler to study and understand the social conditions in these countries than to undertake a research project and bring it to fruition in your laboratory. All it takes is a will to go there and an open mind and an inquiring disposition to gain the fundamental truths that makes one country great and another backward.

I do not wish to infer that all countries present exactly equal opportunity, but nature has provided vast resources, widely distributed and in those countries favored with climate, soil, and minerals, all that is needed is freedom of the type here discussed, to bring about revolutionary development of the social condition. This cannot be done except as the will of the people demands this freedom, and the demagogue with his false preaching is excluded.

The motto on your medal is very appropriate and in the long run it is a true statement. Some of us see no necessity, however, of too long a wait; therefore, it is our problem to decry the demagogue, the falsifier and insist upon immediate truth, truth open and above-board, and only truth.

Attacks in Ignorance

For many, many years the chemist has been making contributions to the welfare of the world about him. He has developed a fundamental science to a high degree of perfection and, operating under its laws, has contributed a thousand products funda-

—*Continued on page 32*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 21, 1943	May 14, 1943	May 22, 1942
136.0	136.0	146.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was a slight reversal of price views in the botanicals drug group last week, but the resulting elevation was not sufficient to affect the general level of the markets for chemicals and related materials. Spices were mostly on the down side; petroleums were split; naval stores were higher; other groups were inactive.

The nation's warring having acquired still more of a downhill trend, business began to peer into the future, and this naturally eased up its present active interest in materials. But, although the emphasizing of bombing rather than invading from African bases will reduce the volume of some military needs, the war consumption of chemicals will more probably be increased.

Drug Manufacturers Ask for More Sugar

OPD Washington Bureau

Complaints of drug manufacturers against the rationing of sugar, which limits them to a quota of 70 percent of their former base period consumption, were laid directly before Price Administrator Brown May 14 in a conference with Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president and secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Frailey described the conference as a "most pleasant" meeting with the administrator, who showed much interest in the problems of the manufacturers and promised to have the matter looked into. Mr. Frailey asked that the limitations on the amount of sugar allotted to the drug manufacturers be eliminated entirely, so that the industry could have 100 percent of its requirements. He pointed out the impossibility of "rationing sickness," and said that this fact should be recognized by those directly administering the **sugar program.**

Mr. Frailey supported his request with a technical paper prepared by the association on the function and purpose of sugar in the manufacture of drugs. Also he informed the administrator of the industry's understanding that, while imports of sugar from Cuba are being curbed on the grounds of lack of shipping space, considerable quantities of pure sugar candies are being imported from the island by the United States, using up valuable shipping space that otherwise might be used for easing the tight sugar supply situation.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Acetone:—300 bottles, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 417, opening May 28.

Disinfectant:—89 gallons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Aspinwall, Pittsburg, Pa.; invitation 43-163, opening May 26.

Chemical Compound:—55-gallon drums, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 2308, opening May 26.

Lead, Pig:—50,000 pounds, Commissioners, D. C. District Government, Washington, Water Division; schedule 4133, opening June 2.

Salt, Rock:—160 tons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Marion, Ind.; invitation 44-9, opening June 3.

Soap, Laundry:—30 cases, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Aspinwall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; invitation 43-163, opening May 25.

Varnish:—640,000 pounds, Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington; schedule 3, opening June 17.

—O-P-D—

Arabic and Aloe Advance in Britain

London, May 21, 1943.

Cape Aloe, 72s 6d per hundredweight; elemi, 330s per hundredweight; arabic, 110s per hundredweight; menthol, 87s 6d per pound.

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Linseed Oil, Flax Prices Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Cents-per-pound maximum prices for linseed oil, representing a roll back of three-tenths of a cent from going prices, were established May 21 by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time the agency set maximum prices for all sales and deliveries of domestic and imported flaxseed, except for planting a 1944 crop and for medicinal and food purposes.

The linseed oil basic price in the schedule set up by amendment No. 33 to RPS 53 (fats and oils) is 14.5 cents a pound of raw linseed oil, color 11-13, acid value 4, iodine value 170 to 190, saponification value 188-196, specific gravity, 0.931-0.935, viscosity, A, delivered in zone I of the nine geographical zones set up in the regulation.

This zone centers around Minneapolis, and includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Maximum prices in other zones, except zone 9 (the State of California), are figured by the addition of set differentials bared on freight charges. The differentials to be added are 0.2 cent per pound for zone 2; 0.4 cent for zone 3; 0.6 cent for zone 4; 0.5 cent for zone 5; 0.5 cent for zone 6; 0.6 cent for zone 7; 0.5 cent for zone 8. California, a linseed oil producing State, has the same maximum prices as zone 1.

Prices for various grades and variously treated linseed oils are based on the 14.5 figure and have the same variation by geographical zone. The amendment, which becomes effective May 21, also provides that, for types or grades with specifications other than those listed in the schedule, the normal differentials shall continue to apply. It further provides container and quantity differentials.

The dollars-and-cents ceilings per bushel for flaxseed, excluding dockage, were established in MPR 397 for various basing points as follows:—

Minneapolis, Duluth, Mankato, Redwing, $3.05; Milwaukee, $3.05; Chicago, $3.05; Portland, Ore., $3.05; Emporia, Fredonia, Kans., $2.95; Berkeley, Buena Park, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., $3.30; Corpus Christi, Harligen, Houston, Texas, $2.90.

—O-P-D—

Rowland Heads Nitrogen Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Edmund Rowland has been named acting chief of the Nitrogen Unit of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, succeeding H. H. Meyers, who has resigned to return to the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company. Mr. Meyers was chief of the unit for twenty months, and will continue as a consultant.

Mr. Rowland was formerly with the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia. He joined with the WPB last October.

—O-P-D—

Hoyt Gets OWI Post

Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the *Portland Oregonian*, will succeed Gardner Cowles, jr., about June 20 as domestic director of the Office of War Information, Elmer Davis, director, has announced.

—O-P-D—

Salvage Bulletin Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

To determine whether a piece of material or equipment should be used in its present form or put into war production in the form of scrap, the Special Projects Salvage Branch of the Salvage Division, WPB, is publishing, bimonthly, "Available Used Material and Equipment Bulletin."

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Margarin Oils Supply May Change Formulas

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of the wartime demand for cottonseed oil, the war food administration has requested the margarin industry to use corn oil, as well as soybean oil in the manufacture of its product, it was announced May 21.

While all edible oils are in small supply, cottonseed oil is needed in large quantities and for many purposes. Corn oil, on the other hand, has been used primarily for making salad oils and mayonnaise. Its greater use in margarin would relieve the burden on cottonseed oil. Soybean oil already is being used to a great extent in margarin.

The matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the food distribution administration's margarin industry advisory committee, at which the industry was advised to look ahead for changes in packaging labels which might be made necessary by the use of different oils. FDA called the committee's attention to burdened hydrogenation facilities and urged the industry to keep this in mind when calculating allocation requirements. Manufacturers also were asked to show inventories and to request oils, according to type (hydrogenated or soft) when filing allocation forms.

Citing the fact that 90 percent of margarin production already is being fortified with vitamin A, the committee stated that it was unnecessary to make such fortification mandatory.

FDA said it contemplates buying linseed oil margarin for lend-lease shipment and asked the industry to make plans to submit bids when requests are made. Linseed oil margarin never has been used in this country.

Since the margarin industry is subject to provisions of food distribution order No. 29, which regulates the use and distribution of cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils, the committee was asked to make suggestions, consistent with the order"s objectives, which might contribute to the efficient operation of the allocation program.

In filing allocation forms, margarin manufacturers should base their requirements on the actual contracts in hand for delivery during the allocation period to the army and navy, lend-lease, and the war shipping administration, WFA pointed out. Application for an interim allocation may be made to cover additional orders.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Shortening Wanted for Lend-Lease

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has asked more edible oil refiners to submit offers on hydrogenated linseed oil shortening for purchase and export under lend-lease.

Edible linseed oil has been exported for several months for use in the raw and refined liquid state, but linseed oil shortening now is being supplied to Allies of the United States for the first time, the industry was told at a recent meeting of the Food Distribution Administration's edible oil refiners Industry Advisory Committee. The need for fats, both as an oil and as a shortening, has made the purchases necessary.

FDA also told the Advisory Committee that it contemplated the early purchase of linseed oil margarin, and said that army and navy specifications for salad oil now allow the use of corn oil.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Wage-Hour Group Appointed

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has appointed an industry committee for the chemical, petroleum and coal products, and allied manufacturing industries. Representing employers on the committee are:—

William G. Martin, National Fireworks Company, West Hanover, Mass.; M. G. Combes, Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.; Leon H. Davis, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La.; Granville B. Jacobs, R. M. Hollingshead Company, Camden, N. J.; Paul J. Prosser, Baugh Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; John H. Teas, Teas Extract Company, Nashville, Tenn.; William Theile, Catalin Corporation, New York, N. Y.; W. Q. Walker, Filtered Rosin Products, Inc., Brunswick, Ga., and Edward Ryland, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

In all the fussing and fuming that Congress has been going through on taxes, one fact stands out clearly—but is completely overlooked—whatever plan of pay-as-you-go taxation is adopted is not going to mean any reduction in the tax burden in the long run It is just a convenient way to pay taxes and a surer way for the Treasury to collect taxes.

Some people have an idea that they will "save" on taxes by whatever plan of forgiveness is adopted. But, it should be realized that the term, "forgiveness," as used in connection with the pay-as-you-go system is merely a figure of speech, as is the Treasury's cry of "loss" under a forgiveness scheme.

It merely means for the average worker that his family will not be required to pay after his death, taxes on what he earned in the last year of his life. The "loss" experienced by the Treasury comes when the taxpayer dies or retires; it is not a $10,000,000,000 loss this year to the Treasury, as some believe. It is not even certain that the Treasury will experience any loss, since it will be operating with a better system of collection that will reach people who have been able to dodge the collector heretofore.

Subsidies or Subsidence

The issue is fast approaching when Congress will have to decide one way or the other whether subsidies are going to be provided to stop the march toward inflation or the present impossible situation facing OPA is to continue until there is a general breakdown in the price-fixing machinery.

Led by the farm bloc, Congress is opposed to a subsidy program, and says that the way to increase food production is by raising prices. The bloc wasn't saying that when farm prices were low and the government was trying to cut production a few years back; the bloc was all for the subsidy program then. What it wants is to sell the steak and eat it too—with gravy!

The situation is a most unhappy one for Price Chief Brown. He has promised a rolling back of food prices to try to satisfy labor, but finds that canners can't be squeezed further without going out of business. If Congress turns down the subsidy program it wouldn't be surprising to see Mr. Brown step out of the job. There are many reports that he is becoming fed up with the situation.

Foreseeing the War's End

War Production Board officials have set an approximate date of when the end of the war will come. They are not publicizing it, but are laying out future policies around it. And among these policies is the cancellation of construction contracts which cannot be completed in time to serve any useful purpose in the war.

Nelson's move several weeks ago toward cutting back expansion contracts in the machine tool industry was the first step to reform the production policy to the changing war picture. Another step in this direction was taken in deferring construction of the grain alcohol plants. This week WPB stopped construction and halted preference ratings for altering a gasoline unit of the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, Shreveport, La., which was to produce butadiene. The reason given in the announcement was this:—"The project was halted when it was indicated that it could not be completed in time to be fully effective in the war effort."

Paper Box Problem

The situation facing the manufacture of set-up paperboard boxes, instead of improving, is showing signs of continued worsening. It has officials of WPB worried and again thinking in terms of limiting production.

Raw materials used in the production of the boxes, of course, are a big problem:—they are too scarce for comfort. But even as important is manpower; the industry has been hit particularly hard by the draft and the movement of workers to other more essential industries.

Roswell C. Mower, chief of the containers division, says that, unless relief is afforded, it may be necessary to reduce the output of single unit boxes and give serious consideration again to the advisibility of standardizing to achieve economy of materials.

Soaking Sophisticators

Manufacturers and distributors of food and drug products had better be on their toes and give more than lip service to compliance with the food, drug, and cosmetic act. Whether they have noticed it or not, there appears to be a growing tendency upon the part of the courts to crack down on violators of the law.

Up in Maine recently a court socked a sardine packer with a $5,000 fine for labeling his sardines as packed in pure olive oil when he was using cottonseed oil. This was just about one-half of the profits the packer had made from the pack. In New York a macaroni producer not only was fined $1,000, but was handed a jail sentence as well for using a coaltar dye to simulate egg coloring and advertising his noodles as egg noodles. These actions are a far cry from the old days when violators were let off with $5 or $10 fines.

The rough handling of law violators seems to be taking place chiefly in the food distribution field and hasn't spread over into the drug field yet—but that's not saying it won't. Because of materials shortages and the necessity of using substitute ingredients, F. D. A. officials are being doubly alert to see that the new drug provisions of the law are strictly complied with, and they are inclined to seek court action against all violations.

Skimmilk in Masquerade

The embuttered dairy bloc is making considerable headway toward getting Congress to change the law so that "skim" milk can be called by the more palatable name of "non-fat dry milk solids" or "defatted milk solids." The bloc has prevailed on the house interstate commerce committee to repor its bill (H. R. 149), and it is now before the house for passage.

The theory behind the legislation is to break down consumer resistance to skimmilk by calling it something else. The word, "skim," stigmatizes the product because it carries the impression of inferiority or worthlessness, when as a matter of fact skimmilk contains many nutritional qualities. The government has been educating the public to the values of skimmilk, but the bloc says this process is too slow and wants the "skim" labeling requirement legislated out of existence.

—O-P-D—

WPB Locates Available Drums in Newark

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Division of the War Production Board announces . that 65,000 Nos. 2 and 3 steel drums of 16 and 18-gauge are located in Newark, N. J., which can be acquired without clearance through steel drum allocation order M-255 and without the necessity of a preference rating, provided they are used in conformity with packaging order L-197. The drums are of the bung-type and some of them contain slow and fast leaks, but are suitable for shipping such things as asphalt, tar and crude rough products.

It was also announced that in Newark are 3,000 English made 50-gallon drums of about 19-gauge and 2,000 American made 55-gallon drums of 18-gauge. Further information can be obtained by contacting Charles P. Given, packaging unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Lignin Plastic Developed From Farm Waste

OPD Washington Bureau

A new type of lignin plastic which can be made from farm wastes and used as a replacement for metal for many purposes, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced. Scientists in the department's Northern regional research laboratory, Peoria, Ill., where the research is being conducted, say that this new thermosetting (hardens under heat or pressure) plastic can be made from cornstalks, wheat straw, flax shives, and other fibrous materials, and that it can be made with one-half the phenol-formaldehyde resin. The physical properties of this new lignin plastic are similar to those that use the higher percentages of phenol-formaldehyde. It has been tried in commercial plant operations and was found to mold satisfactorily in standard automatic molding machines.

—O-P-D—

CMP Allotment Number Use Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of allotment numbers as an uprating device for obtaining noncontrolled materials will end June 30, 1943, the Controlled Materials Plan Division, of the War Production Board has announced. This action was taken in CMP Regulation No. 3, as amended. Orders placed during the second quarter, accompanied by preference rating and allotment number, will continue to be "uprated" orders. However, the application of an allotment number to a rated order after June 30, 1943, will not have any effect on the rating. This means that the top preference ratings for orders placed after June 30, 1943, will be: AAA, AA-1, AA-2, AA-2X, AA-3, AA-4, AA-5, etc., regardless of whether or not they are accompanied by allotment numbers.

—O-P-D—

Hutson and Hendrickson Named on WFA Staff

OPD Washington Bureau

J. B. Hutson and Roy F. Hendrickson have been named members of the executive staff of the War Food Administration by Administrator Chester C. Davis.

Mr. Hutson as Associate-Administrator will supervise the food production activities of the agencies of the War Food Administration. In addition to his new duties as Associate Administrator, he continues as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

—O-P-D—

OPA Issues Directory Covering Products, Services

A new Directory of Commodities and Services designed to help persons contacting the Office of Price Administration to find the unit which has specific knowledge of their problems has been issued.

The directory indicates the price regulations applicable to each commodity and class of services, and the OPA unit which handles it. The commodity list covers a total of 5,000 items. Items affected by rationing orders are annotated.

Organic Nitrogenates Price Ceiling Near

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of castor pomace, sewage sludge, and process tankage—all of which are organic nitrogen materials extensively used in the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers—were informed at a meeting with officials of the Office of Price Administration May 18 of the agency's intentions soon to issue a dollar-and-cents price ceiling order on these products.

In the closed meeting, presided over by John K. Westberg, price executive of the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of the OPA Foods Division, representatives of producers defended present price levels on these products against contentions of OPA that the prices were too high. Officials said later that a price ceiling definitely would be set and expressed the opinion that the ceilings would be set at levels lower than now prevailing. The regulation is still in its preliminary draft stages, it was added, but it was thought that it might be issued "in a couple of weeks."

CMP Operating Supplies Rule Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

CMP Regulation No. 5, dealing with maintenance, repair and operating supplies, has been amended, the War Production Board has announced. The preference rating AA-2X heretofore assigned to persons engaged in activities listed in schedule II of the regulation, becomes AA-2. The AA-2 preference rating has been re-established by an amendment to priorities regulation No. 1, was issued May 14. The A-10 preference rating, available to persons engaged in businesses not listed on either schedules I or II, becomes AA-5.

Schedules I and II of the regulation have been completely revised. Some activities and businesses formerly listed in schedule II have been transfered to schedule I and some formerly in schedule I now appear in schedule II. These changes will alter the preference ratings which may be used by the industries involved.

Provisions of the Regulation relating to obtaining minor capital additions, have been clarified. The amendment permits minor capital additions to be purchased under the MRO procedure where the cost of any one complete capital addition does not exceed $500, excluding the purchaser's cost of labor. "One complete capital addition" means a group of items customarily purchased together or all items which would be normally purchased as part of a single project or plan. Capital additions may not be subdivided for the purpose of bringing them within the $500 limit. Where such a capital addition involves construction, authorization to construct must be obtained to the extent required by conservation order L-41, or by any other applicable Order or Regulation of the War Production Board.

CMP Regulation No. 5 is clarified to indicate that aluminum may not be obtained under the MRO procedure except where the use of other materials is impracticable.

Persons engaged in the business of producing products covered by schedules I and II of the regulation as revised, who need aluminum in any of the forms or shapes constituting controlled material in greater amounts than 100 pounds during any one calendar quarter, may apply for larger allotments by latter addressed to the Aluminum and Magnesium Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. This letter of application should contain substantially the information required by sub-paragraph (d) (1) (6) of Supplementary Order M-1-i, as amended March 10, 1943. If the application is granted, the applicant will receive an allotment number or symbol. He may then place an authorized controlled material order by endorsing his order form with the allotment number or symbol and the certification prescribed in Paragraph (s) (3) of CMP Regulation No. 1 or in CMP Regulation No. 7.

Quantity restrictions on the use of MRO procedure are removed from manufacturers whose aggregate requirements for MRO supplies do not exceed $5,000 per year.

—O-P-D—

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Solvents Control Eased

General preference order M-41 has been amended by the War Production Board to permit greater quantities of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for civilian uses. The order provides that a person requiring chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for any use of which a preference rating of B-2 is assigned under the order may receive in any month not more than his average monthly consumption during the base period of the year ending September 30, 1941.

A user of carbon tetrachloride having a B-2 rating under the order may receive delivery in any month of up to 150 percent of his average monthly consumption during the base period. These allotments may be obtained for civilian uses after all military requiremets have been fulfilled. The amended order eliminates certification to WPB by purchasers on form PD-127. Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents are used in cleaning compounds, in charging fire extinguishers, in grain fumigation, the manufacture of refrigerants, the processing and manufacturing of food and chemicals.

The HOT LACQUER PROCESS

Now Licensed FREE for War Production

For the duration, free licenses to use the Commercial Solvents Hot Lacquer Process (U. S. Patent No. 2,150,096) are being granted to producers of war materials. Satisfactory equipment for spraying hot lacquers and dopes is already obtainable from several manufacturers.

The hot lacquer process, perfected by Commercial Solvents, saves volatiles... saves time... saves labor. These economies are doubly important today.

A bulletin containing information helpful in formulating hot lacquers will be sent on request. Copies of the free license agreement will gladly be furnished to interested manufacturers. Write today.

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Oil Chemists Elect L. Kislar President

Lamar Kislar was elected president of the American Oil Chemists' Society at its thirty-fourth annual meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, May 13 and 14. Other officers elected were:

First vice-president, K. S. Markley, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; second vice-president, Samuel O. Sorenson, Minneapolis, Minn.; third vice-president, J. H. Kirby, Memphis, Tenn.; re-elected fourth vice-president, Foster D. Shell, Brooklyn; re-elected secretary-treasurer, J. C. P. Helm of New Orleans.

K. S. Markley, chief of the oil, fat and protein division of the Southern Regional Laboratory told the meeting that 2,000,000,000 pounds of coconut and palm oil were shut off from American when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the American chemist had to find substitutes. Mr. Markley added:—

The woolen industry tells us that the peanut oil is far superior to olive oil. Substitutes for coconut and palm oils used in toilet and textile soaps and palm oil used in the manufacture of tinplate and in the cold reduction of sheet steel, both essential war products, had to be found. Soybean oil has been adapted for use in soaps and cottonseed oil for use in tin plating. Native flax has been developed for linseed oil.

Peanut Oils

The commercial possibilities of utilizing peanut meal in the manufacture of glues, adhesives, protein fibers and plastics for a wide field was discussed by F. D. Fontaine and G. W. Irving, both of whom are with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Production of peanut meal by hydraulic pressure has now opened a field for commercial uses, authors contended. This result, it was explained, is obtained where control of temperatures, humidity and duration of treatment is properly handled, and this processing can be done with present available equipment of various plants.

Cocoa Butter

A cocoa butter substitute has been developed by Eugene A. Kramer, working under direction of A. E. Bailey and Dr. Markley, at the regional laboratory.

Palm Oil

Synthetic palm oil, which is prepared for the tinplating industry from cottonseed oil, a winterized salad oil from peanut oil and a synthetic olive oil, and a synthetic olive oil for industriel users which utilized peanut oil as a starting material, are among the products which have been developed, discussions at the meeting revealed.

Cottonseed Pigments

A discovery in the analysis of various cottonseed pigments was announced by Dr. Charlotte H. Boatner

—*Continued on page 61*

—O-P-D—

Import Order M-63 Again Amended

Manganese ore was among the commodities included under restrictions of general imports order M-63 as amended, the War Production Board has announced. Supplemental order M-63-a also was amended to prevent complete removal of restrictions from bottle caps, hairpins and sugar syrup being imported from Mexico.

Metal hairpins, bobby pins, bottle caps and collapsible tubes were added to list III. Mexican imports of these items, however, will not be free of import restrictions, inasmuch as they also were added to M-63-a, which excludes them from such exemption.

Manganese ore was added to list I in order to control importation and regulate distribution, thus preventing unauthorized uses. Chrome ore, previously on list II, was shifted to list I, to control distribution as well as importation. Added to list I was macuba oil, a high lauric acid oil, presently available in Brazil, used in the manufacture of soap and glycerin.

Psyllium seed and psyllium husks were added to list III to effect more equitable authorization of imports, in-

—*Continued on page 61*

OPA Interprets Cosmetic Pricing

The Toilet Goods Association has received the following formal ruling from the Office of Price Administration:—

The requirement on manufacturers price list filing under section 21-C of maximum price regulation No. 393 applies to all manufacturers of packaged cosmetics as defined in the regulation, even though such manufacturers have made no changes or introduced no new items.

CMP Jobbers Rating Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Direction No. 1 to CMP regulation No. 3 has been revised to indicate that its intention is to place rated orders of dealers, distributors, and jobbers on a par with orders in the same rating band bearing allotment numbers or symbols, the War Production Board has announced. The direction does not have the effect of granting rated orders of dealers, distributors, and jobbers preference over other orders in the same rating band not bearing allotment numbers or symbols.

This means that a dealer's order rated AA-1 would have preference equal to a manufacturer's order rated AA-1 bearing an allotment number. However, the dealer's order rated AA-1 would not displace a manufacturer's order rated AA-1 in a production schedule.

The direction has also been revised to apply the equality of dealers,' distributors,' and jobbers' rated orders to all such orders. Previously it applied only those placed prior to April 7, 1943, calling for delivery not later than June 30, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Cadmium Uses Steadily Increasing

The uses of cadmium are steadily increasing, members of the Cadmium Industry Advisory Committee were told at a meeting with government officials here last week. More than 90 percent of all the cadmium used goes into electroplating, and the remainder into bearings, pigments, solders and low-melting alloys. The meeting was called by the War Production Btard as a result of fears expressed by producers and distributors that consumption of cadmium was decreasing rapidly.

WPB officials explained to the committee that the decrease in actual sales was not because of a decline in use, but the result of the government's desire to have consumers reduce their inventories. Heretofore, it was pointed out, consumers endeavored to keep stocks on hand sufficient to last from eight months to a year.

Proprietary Ass'n Discusses Production, Supplies, Prices

In the next few months there will be an extension of definite dollars and cents maximum prices for drug

Fred E. Rathburn
Re-elected President

and cosmetic products, Robert G. Deupree, of the Office of Price Administration, told the sixty-first annual meeting of the Proprietary Association, held in the Biltmore hotel, this city, May 18 and 19. At present Mr. Deupree said, under maximum price regulations No. 392 and No. 393, maximum prices of this type are confined to new products and new sizes of existing products.

Insofar as practicable, the Office of Price Administration, Mr. Deupree said, was moving toward this readily understandable and enforceable method of price control for all items of mass consumption, including many drug and cosmetic products.

Mr. Deupree discussed at length the provisions of maximum price regulation No. 392 which establishes maximum prices for manufacturers and all other sellers on all packaged drugs with the exception of botanical drugs, essential oils, and fine chemicals that are not household remedies.

Civilian Requirements

The importance of civilian requirements are receiving more consideration, Fred J. Stock, chief of the drugs and cosmetic section of the chemicals division of the War Production Board, told the meeting, and he anticipated that important civilian requirements will be met as well or better than in the past.

Raw Materials

Mr. Stock in discussing raw material supplies, in part, said:—

Alcohol

No further cuts appear imminent on ethyl alcohol. Isopropyl alcohol has been available in liberal amounts. Ethyl alcohol for rubbing alcohol compound is being limited to 15 percent of base period use, I do not anticipate a change in this quota.

Glycerin

Long-term prospects are black. I feel that the industry will have to continue to get along on 60 percent of base period use. I do not look for further cuts. Recent activity by the USP and NF

—*Continued on page 50*

—O-P-D—

Drugs Export Licenses Require More Data

OPD Washington Bureau

In addition to the list of drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and medicinals subject to the requirments as listed in comprehensive export schedule No. 11, effective May 25, 1943, all export license applications for drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and medicinals listed below must include, in giving the description of the material, such indication of grade, form, concentration, mixtures, or ingredient as may be necessary to identify the commodity accurately. The application should also explain fully how the shipment will be packed and indicate the type of container to be used. Such applications covering any form, conversion, or derivative (whether or not in preparation) must state the net amount of material or its equivalent in units as listed below.

Hyoscyamus, grams, ounces, or pounds equivalent of hyoscyamus leaves; stramonium, grams, ounces, or pounds equivalent of stramonium leaves.

The following requires data on grams, ounces, or pounds of the drug:—arsphenamine, ephedrine and salts, mapharsen, neoarsphenamine, sulfarsphenamine, totaquina and tryparsamide.

Tinplate Closure M-Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Closure manufacturers are directed to use 0.50 electrolytic tinplate to the greatest extent available, instead of hot dipped tinplate, in the production of tinplate closures permitted by conservation order M-104, under the terms of the order as amended May 17 by the War Production Board.

Previously, the use of any 0.50 electrolytic tinplate in such closures was not required, except for closures for home canning jars. Hot dipped tinplate with a tin coating of 1.25 pound per base box was permitted. The amendment will save approximately 0.75 pounds of tin per base box, or 60 percent of the tin per base box. Production of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate is now sufficient to meet all requirements for closures.

Manufacturers may use, instead of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate, any "mend-

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Ass'n Hears Federal Plan For Stable Marketing

T. S. Hugston, Dallas, Tex., was elected president of the forty-seventh annual meeting of the National Cottonseed Production Association, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, May 17 and 18. A Federal program for the marketing of the 1943 cottonseed crop whereby the mills can be assured of stabilizing support of peacetime, is being prepared, W. H. Jasspon, consultant, Commodity Credit Corporation, told the meeting.

Many conditions, Mr. Jasspon said, must be met and solved and further crop conditions ascertained before the plan can be announced. Mr. Jasspon, who is director of the Oil Seeds Division of the Department of Agriculture, engaged in a round table discussion of factors in the milling of the present crop.

Wartime allocation of fats and oils was reviewed by Charles T. Prindeville, assistant chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Food Distribution Administration. Discussion of the cotton linters price program for 1943-44 was led by L. J. LaBrie of the Chemical Division of the Office of Price Administration, and the 1943-44 linters program was discussed by Edgar L. Pearson, chief of the cellulose unit, Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board.

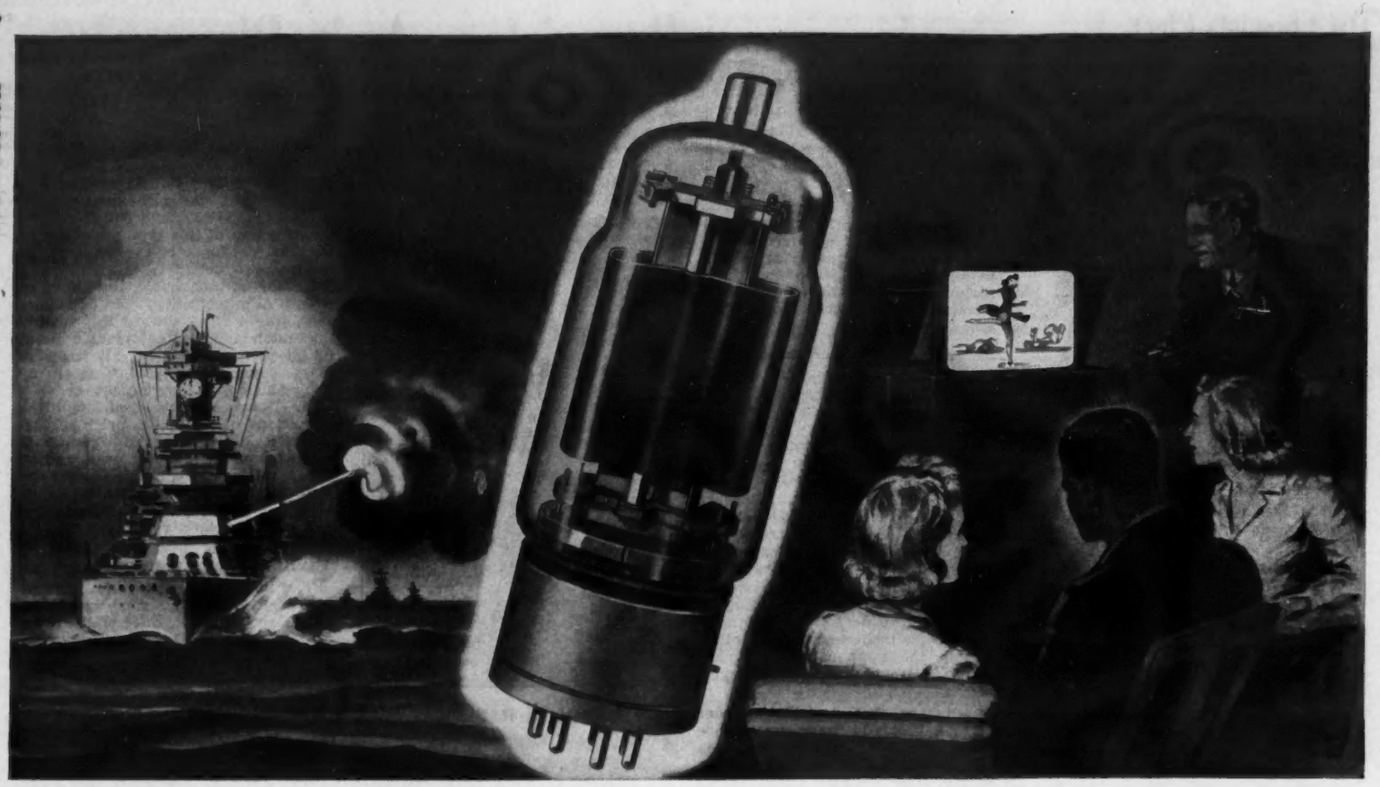
Charles E. Lund, chief of the fats and oils unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, discussing "Fats and Oils on All Fronts":—

Principally to satisfy war needs current production has been increased to 11,000,000,000 pounds. When imports resume the pre-war 2,000,000,000 pound rate—and these imports are of types necessary to balance the nations economy—total supplies, on a current production basis, will be 13,000,000,000 pounds. It is simple arithmetic that a production nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds over pre-war years will require civilian post-war consumption at levels higher than 1942. Allowing a domestic disappearance of 10,700,000,000 pounds, which was the average reached in 1941-1942, and assuming 1939 exports of 600,000,000, we shall have left 1,700,000,000 pounds. Thus, if we are to maintain current production rates, we must expand our foreign and domestic markets in order to dispose of this surplus. In the meantime, and probably for several years after peace is declared, there will be urgently needed every pound of fats and oils that we can produce.

Surgical Instruments Not Obtainable Under CMP 5

Medical, surgical and dental instruments and certain equipment and supplies used in these professions may not be obtained as maintenance, repair or operating supplies under CMP Regulation 5A. The regulation as amended adds these items to list A, excluding them from the definition of MRO supplies. Thus, they do not come under the blanket ratings which regulation No. 5A assigns to governmental agencies and to institutions for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

The list of equipment and supplies includes anaesthesia and oxygen equipment and accessories; atomizers; clinical thermometers; hospital and medical rubber drug sundries; medicinal preparations, including vitamins; surgical dressings; suture needles; sutures; X-ray equipment and supplies. Parts for maintenance or repair of these items are not affected by the amendment.



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Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special chemical requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

May 21, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bb's., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5 gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works...lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 50%, bbls....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbl2.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] 1,000-ozs., dms...oz. 1.00 - —
500-oz. lots, dms.....oz. 1.01 - —
100-oz. lots, bots.....oz. 1.01 - —
smaller lots, bots.....oz. 1.04 - 1.07
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5%, cryst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP 25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 96%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99¾-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher. Chi., and St. Louis deliveries, ¼c. higher than cryst. prices. Chi. and St. Louis, ½c. higher than spot.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coal tar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots.. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, dil., 19%, cbys.lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50

Acid, nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. lots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. drms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., drms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press., bgs..lb. .15 - .16
single press, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06¾- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[5] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .32 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Calif.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[4] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.80 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[4,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld., [6]East..lb. .11¾- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- .14¼

Alcohol, butyl, secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
E.....gal. .56½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
CD14, tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. wrks. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls....gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldyehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks.gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.....gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, aceteone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[2] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½- —
19 dms., c.l.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks.....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.594- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66¼- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .48¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .55
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .68 - .76
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

[6] OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling ½c. per pound higher.

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, wks. lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10

Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't pt. lb. .52 - .57½
ink, dms., ship't pt. lb. .66½- .72½
standard, dms., ship't pt., lb. .83½- .89½
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't pt. lb. .88½- .94½
litho, dms., same basis lb. .52½- .58½
standard, dms., ship't pt., lb. .54½- .61
rubber comp., dms., ship't pt., lb. .39½- .41½
unpolished, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .31½- .37½
varnish, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .39½- .41¾

Ambergris, gray, tins os. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works (NH_4 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms lb. .0530- .0614
Bichromate, bbls lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls lb. .31 - .35
dms lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .95
Fluoride, bbls lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario ton. 47.65 - 48.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste dms lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Amyl chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .0696- —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 - .33½
Star lb. .49½- .50
Syrian, bgs lb. .28½- .29
Turkish, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
50%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.25 - 11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .10 - .10½
bbls. lb. .10¼- .11
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. .52 - .55
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunelltuite, bgs lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill. lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots os. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots os. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Md., New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R. N. of Miss. No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
ton to c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags., c.l., St. Louis ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, bgs., 200 mesh, works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, works gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns lb. .59 Nom.
dms. lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Hydrochloride, cns lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Sulphate, cns lb. 22.50 - 36.50
Berberis root, bls lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.73 - —
Hydroxide, bots lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bots., cns lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bbls., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.23
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns lb. 2.54 - 2.59
bbls., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bots lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- —
2, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
6, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls lb. .05¾- —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes or listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.35 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubes lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton. 57.50 - 65.00
junk, bulk, same basis ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks., lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y., lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb. .05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns os. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns os. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .85 - .90

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

CAVEN POINT ROAD JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Phone BErgen 4-3237, 3238

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1575
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½ - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½ - .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - .17
tanks .....lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans.. works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots .....lb. 4.25 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .99 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. .100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½ - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dance, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½ - .12
dms. .....lb. .12½ - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 55-lb. pan, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½ - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .75 - .76
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .58 - .60
natural, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .97 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.....1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1. Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Mass., Me., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2. Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Carmel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 50% lump, dms l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein,[1] dms., processed, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .21¼ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾ - —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .22½ - —
20 to 99 bgs, inclusive, same basis..lb. .22¾ - —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼ - —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bis..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bgs., bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls. .....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
French .....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, frt. alld., granules, frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld...lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l..lb. .03¾ - —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0235- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 bulk, c.l., works...ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[6,7,8] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .06¼ - —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y....lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 5%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½ - —
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .08½ - —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works...ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.00 - 6.00
Cinchona bark,[5] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13⅛

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13⅛*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .60 + .13⅛
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13⅛

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .64 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .20 - .20½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½ - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½ - —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾ - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.35 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½ - —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
8½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .35½ - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co..100 lbs. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, ...lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½ - .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .26 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½ - .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .53
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½ - .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½ - .24
regular crystals.....lb. .13 - .14½
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6,8] electrolytic .....lb. .12 - .13½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16½ - .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½ - .25½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19½ - .25½
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½ - .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices.
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.49 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.89 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.94 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 33-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.80 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills, May delivery..ton.36.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½ - —
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., lb. .35 - —
bots. .....lb. 1.04 - —
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
pine, dms. .....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., chys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½ - —
coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .23 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .18 - .19½
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾ - —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 85 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼ - —
natural, c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼ - .15¾
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½ - —
granular, fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont. .....unit-ton. 1.62½ - —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾ - —
lump, dms. .....lb. .09¾ - —
75%, gran., dms. .....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,5] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls. .....lb. .27½ - .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼ - .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .115 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f...ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f., lb. .02 - .02
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[2,6] cns., works.....lb. .2315- —
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2000- .2070
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2050- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —

Diethylamine ethanol,* l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,* dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .23½ - .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .46
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
Dimethyl phthalate,* dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2030- .2050
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 99° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,* dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,* bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,* dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .33 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,* Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan.....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.12.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns, lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns...lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 6.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 2, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.25 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns, lb.12.50 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns, D&C green, No. 6, cns..lb.12.25 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns...lb. 8.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.25 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.25 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.25 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.16.25 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.25 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.25 - —
D&C red, No. 23, cns.....lb.12.25 - —
D&C red, No. 27, cns.....lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns...lb. 8.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns...lb. 8.25 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.25 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns...lb.12.25 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns...lb.12.25 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns...lb.10.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 2.....lb.21.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 7.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 12, cns.lb.12.25 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 8.25 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
26 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A°.....lb. .55 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
181 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .55 - .60
189 Lake red R, powd.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan .....lb. .80 - .90
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .43
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .43 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
263 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
269 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .35 - .38
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .50 - .55
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .55 - .60
305 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .55 - .70
362 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
397 Direct violet B.....lb.1.00 - 1.20
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .60 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
563 Direct black RX....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .95 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
686 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .16
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .26
Sulphur blue .....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,* violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
872 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .57 - —
900 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
232 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
708 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
667 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .55 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .45 - —
83 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A°.....lb. .54 - —
179 Asorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crosein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
128 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .95 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yelk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Alder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .19 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls...lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 - 35.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots., cs. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synth., USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —

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kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c. .....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, dms., ton lots....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Esering, bots. .....oz. No prices.
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .80 - —
Ether, ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs., lb. .95 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dm., lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15½ - .16
Ether, USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .12¾ - —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1260
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - 12¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¾ - 13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¾ - 12¾
NF, 190-lb. dms. .....lb. .14¾ - 15¾
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½ - .90
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33½ - —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½ - .39¼
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .58 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. .....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more...lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Ethylcellulose,[4] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol[2] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½ - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼ - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17¼ - .20¼
tanks, works .....lb. .15¼ - —

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works .....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons...ton.30.00 -32.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .0985- .1020
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works...ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½ - .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½ - .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fish scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories.ton.66.50 - —
meal, scrap, acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories..unit-ton. No prices
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½ - .13
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, 96-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.25.00 -28.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
Formaldehyde, tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .60
Furfural,[2] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., wks...gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., divd....lb. .18½ - .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., (No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½ - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices.
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices.
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70-octane, unleaded, tanks, ex tax..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane, ex tax..gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.....gal. .05½- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05½- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .05½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .20 - .97
Geisomium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Ginseng root, wild South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.06 - 1.25
5 tons or over, works..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.85
less than 5 tons, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
50/65, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½ - —
58/62, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
Glue, bone, 82/108, c.l. .....lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½ - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .15½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .16½ - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .19½ - —
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .20½ - —
297-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .21½ - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - —
bbls c.l., divd.....lb. .22½ - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .23½ - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .24½ - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .25½ - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .26½ - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .27½ - —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 2½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1,6] Zones A and C, C.P.,[6] (B.P., 98%), drums, car lots, divd..lb. .18¾- —
less car lots, divd..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .18¼- —
Glycerin, C.P.[6] (USP 95%), drums, car lots, divd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, divd..lb. .18¾- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .18 - —
dynamite,[6] high gravity, yellow, distilled, dms., car lots, divd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, divd..lb. .18¾- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .18 - —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¾- —
less car lots, divd..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture, lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
soapiye, 80%, dms., car lots, lb. .11¼- —
less car lots, divd..lb. .11¾- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .11¼- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglas, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

[6]Note.—Sales of glycerin to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks.
Chloride, acid, brown, bots.oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.13.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —

USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75

Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.95 - 5.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.35
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74% carbon, same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .06½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works, lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis...lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, color content 41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works...lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
strained, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .55¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .56 - .56¼
31, same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¾- .21¼
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16¼
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- .14¼
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- .09¾
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16½
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .13¼
37, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- .18½
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .12¾
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- .08½
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¾- .12½
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14¾- .14¾
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¾- .13½
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11¾- .11¾
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .15¾
East India,[1] Batu, b l d, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse., c.l..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, baks., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Gum, copal, Manila:—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse. entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse. lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port.....lb. .06¾- —
Ester,[1] ordinary, dms., c.l., divd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., or St. Louis, Mo.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis..lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .58 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11¾- .13
tears, cs.....alb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va. .....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, Terra Alba, dom., paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla. ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y. .ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. .lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. .lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls. .lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1. .lb. .54 - —
No. 2. .lb. .50 - —
No. 3. .lb. .28 - —
No. 4. .lb. .26 - —
No. 5. .lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1. .lb. .14½ - —
No. 2. .lb. .13½ - —
No. 3. .lb. .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works. .lb. .0686 - —
tanks, works .lb. .0625 - —
Hempseed, bgs. .lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, bbls. .lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Henbane leaves, bbls. .lb. 1.40 - 1.75
powd., bbls., bxs. .lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[3] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .10 - —
tankcars, Group 3. .gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3. .gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .10 - —
tankcars, Group 3. .gal. .10¼ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. .lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3. .gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works. .lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[4,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. .lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis. .lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis. .lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis. .lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[3] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3. .gal. .10½ - .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. .gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. .gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3. .gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works. .lb. .28 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots. .oz.37.50 - 42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. .unit 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls. .lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls. .lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls. .lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs. .oz.20.50 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs. .oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs. .oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works. .lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works. .lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. .lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal. .lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .lb. 6.25 - 7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, divd. .lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots. .oz.30.00 - 37.50
Hydrobromide, bots. .oz.30.00 - 37.50
Sulphate, bots. .oz.30.00 - 37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1. .lb. .42 - —
No. 2. .lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. .lb. .24 - —
No. 2. .lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls. .lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots. .lb. 4.17 - 4.37
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. .lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls. .lb. .16½ - .19
powd., bbls. .lb. .74½ - .85
Indium metal .oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots. .lb.26.50 - 27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars. .lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island. .lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots. .lb. 2.10 - —
25-lb. bots., jars. .lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs. .lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs. .lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs. .lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls. .lb. .26 - .33
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls. .lb. .32 - .35
prime bleached, bls. .lb. .38 - .50
powd. .lb. .33 - .38
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys. .lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djms. .lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd. .lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. .lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 350-lb. dms. .100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms. .100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald. .lb. .05 - .09
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald. .lb. .07½ - .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls. .lb. .07½ - —
kegs .lb. .08½ - —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. .lb. .06½ - .07½
djms .lb. .07½ - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls. .lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns. .lb. .64 - .67
scales .lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. .lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots. .lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs. .lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms. .lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots. .lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys. .lb. .39 - .40
bots. .lb. .55 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. .lb. .03½ - .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs. .lb. .47 - .49
cns. .lb. .53 - —
pearls, cns. .lb. .52 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs. .lb. .54 - —
25 lbs. .lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs. .lb. .59 - —
25 lbs. .lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns. .lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns. .lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 96%, cs. .lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls. .lb. .05½ - .06
dms., 160 lbs. .lb. .06 - —

Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. .lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots. .lb. .35 - —
pearls, dms., 2,000-lb. lots. .lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots .lb. .35 - —
scales, dms., 2,000-lb. lots. .lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots .lb. .47 - —
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls. .lb. .23½ - —
dms., kgs. .lb. .25½ - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls. .lb. .23½ - —
dms. .lb. .25½ - .26½
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works. .lb. .0660 - —
tanks, works .lb. .0760 - —
Propionate, dms., works. .lb. .103 - —
Isopentane, single 50-lb. dm., works. .gal. .45 - —
single 10-gal. dm., works. .gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works. .lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .lb. .11½ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. .lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .06½ - —
tanks .lb. .04½ - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works. .lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. .lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls. .lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs. .lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns. .lb. 5.35 - —
powd., bxs. .lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs. .lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins. .lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. .lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene[3] at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tank gal. .04⅜ - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07⅛ - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck. .gal. .11⅛ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04⅛ - .04⅜
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank, gal. .04¼ - —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks. .gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks. .gal. .06⅞ - .06¾
47 w.w., tanks. .gal. .06⅞ - .0705
Kola nuts, bgs. .lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls. .lb. .80 - .90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, tres. .100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tres. .100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs. .lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls. .lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. .lb. .38 - .40
Cyprus, bls. .lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bls. .lb. .15½ - .16½
Spanish .lb. .82 - .83
Lavender flowers, ord., bls. .lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls. .lb. .80 - .85
select, bls. .lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls. .lb. .12½ - —
cryst., bbls. .lb. .12½ - —
gran., bbls. .lb. .13¼ - —
powd., bbls. .lb. .13¼ - —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l. .lb. .05¾ - .06
l.c.l. .lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. .lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l. .lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. .lb. .18½ - .22½
l.c.l. .lb. .19 - .23
Lead arsenate, powd., standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. .lb. .11¼ - .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l. .lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .lb. .16½ - .20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l. .lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .lb. .18½ - .22¾
standard, ⅛-lb. ctns., c.l. .lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .lb. .21½ - .25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls. divd. E. .lb. .07½ - —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .lb. .07⅝ - —
l.c.l., divd. E. .lb. .07⅝ - —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 100-lb. fib. dms. .lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots. .lb. 2.80 - —
jars .lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. .lb. .23½ - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 1 to 5-ton lots, f.o.b. works. .lb. .19¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. .lb. .21¼ - —
Nitrate, bbls. .lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech. bbls. .lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls. .lb. .17½ - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. .lb. .09¼ - —
Other points .lb. .09 - —

PLANTS AND PRODUCTS TO MEET THE NATION'S NEEDS

Reichhold Chemicals, Incorporated—long the leading American producer of synthetic resins for surface coatings—has kept in step with the needs of national security since well before Pearl Harbor.

Out of RCI's growing chain of plants come glycerine, phenol, plasticizers and many other basic industrial chemicals. RCI experience and extensive research facilities have aided in producing superior surface coverings for ships and armament . . . a better camouflage paint . . . synthetic rubber from farm products . . . a really effective flame-proofing resin . . . new laminating resins, and other timely chemical advancements now saving armament, critical materials and lives all over the world.

The reason for this steady rise in size and usefulness will interest every organization in whose progress chemical advancement plays a part. For RCI's growth is based on unremitting research—pointed as much at the improvement of existing chemical aids to industry as to the development of new products. The extensive research facilities created to sustain this program are available to manufacturers in every field.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED

DETROIT . . MICHIGAN

Other Plants: Brooklyn, New York; Elizabeth, New Jersey; South San Francisco, California; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Liverpool, England; Sydney, Australia

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 3 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
in oil, 92% min., 100-lb. kgs.lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0780- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, 100-lb. kgs..lb. .13¾- —
dealers, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .11¾- —
painters, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are for lower quantity orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .45
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- .37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Parnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich...ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 8.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Parnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Parnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, f.o.b. crushers' works, Minneapolis, c.l., ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size meal and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls.lb. 1.26 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.46 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone, titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¼- —
bbls. c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ¼c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz. 25.50 - 28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 - .51
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
West Indian, cs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[2,4] dms....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works...lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs...lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld. including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.59.00 -62.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls. ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesium, trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms...lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cns., cs.....lb. .40 - .42
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
Manganese, dioxide, African battery, 84-87%, bbls., 5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works...ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.77.00 - —
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works... ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls., lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works...lb. .11¾- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11¾- —
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East.....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works...lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works...lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Gulf port, due May-June, bls., lb. .41½- .42
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 2.00 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. lots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. flb. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, flb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.85 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 5½x5½ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[2] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine,[2] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,2] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Methanol, synthetic,[2,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. 42½- —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A... gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd. gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .06 - .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Methyl acetone, natural, Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt., alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .88 - —
Methyl acetone, natural, tanks, Zone 1, same basis..gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .66½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
Methyl chloride, refrig., 500 lbs. and up, service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers. lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .39 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), 2lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .68 - —
Methylcyclonexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .22 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, c.l.....ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, c.l.....ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l.lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
1,000-mesh, white, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
1,000-mesh, biotite, c.l...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less than carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls..lb. .13½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, is 1c. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —

Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1...gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Calif. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[4] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gals.....lb. .07 - —
10 gals.....lb. .08 - —
5 lbs.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .85 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .15
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.30
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.80
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown, goods, bgs..lb. .17½- .18
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½ .12
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.70.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .06½- —
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 7.10 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .26 - .26¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Nicotine[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .798 - —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Nikethamide .....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l. works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .32½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract,[6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .38 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 65-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .55
white, cns.....lb. .30 - .70
dom., tech.....lb. .15 - —
Canangra, native, cns.....lb.11.75 -16.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.25 -17.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.13.75 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Oil, castor,[1,6] blown, dms, returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15% - .17%
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13%- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1260- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13%- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12%- —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
technical, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f...lb. .0335- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0965- —
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12%- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom
Oil, cottonseed,[2] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. .84 - .98
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.14
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .16 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00

How to Retain Film Flexibility

and other Quality Characteristics

in Reformulating to Higher P.V.

WITH the allotment of linseed oil limited by government order, manufacturers are faced with the problem of reformulating house paints to conserve oil.

This, of course, is not just a matter of simple replacement of oil with volatile.

For one thing, the use of additional volatile may result in the formation of a film which is denser in structure, harder and less flexible.

This loss in flexibility can be counteracted by increasing the proportion of basic carbonate white lead.

This does not mean a higher paint cost. In fact, the cost of a paint reformulated in this manner may be appreciably less than that of the original paint.

The fact that basic carbonate white lead imparts flexibility to a paint film is well known and accepted. This characteristic is traceable, to an important degree, to the formation of "lead soaps" by the reaction of the white lead with the oil.

The formation of the "lead soaps" also results in a more intimate bond between the pigment and the oil. This helps to offset the loss of binding power caused by the use of less oil and contributes to a more homogeneous film.

Similarly, the lead soap formation imparts structural strength and durability to the film, which helps compensate for the fact that the film will be thinner due to the higher volatile content of the paint.

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that basic carbonate white lead improves brushability by adding "slip" to a paint. This characteristic helps overcome the "pull" resulting from the addition of heat-bodied oil.

Of course basic carbonate white lead also contributes improved adhesion, greater "fool-proofness" in use, and long-lasting *weather fight* to paint.

For technical information on the reformulation of paints to reduce the consumption of oil, contact our Paint Service Laboratory through the nearest branch office listed below.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National Boston-Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

DUTCH BOY
Basic Carbonate
WHITE LEADS

The Dutch Boy offers five basic carbonate white leads with various degrees of oil absorption, hiding and paint thickening power:

111—*Extra high hiding and paint consistency.* **333**—*High hiding and paint consistency, but less than 111.* **H.T.S.**—*Medium-high hiding and paint consistency.* **Carter**—*Medium-low oil absorption white lead, made by the Carter Process.* **Dutch**—*Low oil absorption white lead, made by the Dutch Process.*

Oil, lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 3.25 - 16.00
garden, cns. lb. .85 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
tech., cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. No stocks
Terpeneless lb. 40.00 - 55.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 9.00 - 11.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.70
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 - 13.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1560- —
10 or more lb. .1590- —
5 to 9 lb. .1620- —
less than 5 lb. .1640- —
tankcar lb. .1520- .1540
tankwagon lb. .1540- .1560
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks, gal. .07¾- .11
red, 200-600 vis., 4-6¼ plus, tanks, gal. .07¾- .11¾
Group 2, bright stock, 150-180 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23¾- .28
300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-260 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .17¾
3 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks, gal. .16 - .17
600-630 steam ref'd, tanks, gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .21 - .24
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .26

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers lb. 15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0980- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1270- .1390
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[5] exp., dms. lb. .13½- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. lb. 300.00 - 375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[2] 1, bbls. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. No prices.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (69% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
30% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Argentine, 10-kilo cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers lb. No stocks
Mexic'n, sponge-press, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 3.25

Oil, palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. lb. .0625- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S. gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour, gal. .03 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, gal. .03½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour, gal. .03¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S. gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
ref'd., edible, bbls. lb. .16¼ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
import, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 13.00 - 35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.85
dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25

Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.50 - 12.50
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast. lb. .0380- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —
Sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
natural, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns. lb. 16.00 - 25.00
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 12.75 - —
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1290- .1340
tanks lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1380- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 - 65.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.25 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 25.00 - 40.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal. 10.00 - —
25-gal. gal. 12.50 - —
10-gal. gal. 13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .53 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
65 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .55 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60¼- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Russian gal. No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Yyang-ylang, Bourb., bots. lb. 20.00 - 28.00
Manila, bots. lb. 40.00 - 45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 11.00
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns. 50-lb. lots, lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.25 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
smaller lots, cns. lb. 13.50 - 13.65
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, New., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .13½- —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls. lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls. lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs. lb. .48 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Orris root, African, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[8] 20.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17½

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U. S. A.

AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

Bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

Pure Oils Distilled Especially for us.

OIL OF WHITE CEDAR
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN PURE
Exceptionally Fine Quality
OIL OF BALSAM FIR AMERICAN
OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN
OIL OF JUNIPER LEAVES AMERICAN
(*Juniperus Cummunis*)

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Ortho-toluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls..lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, bots., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

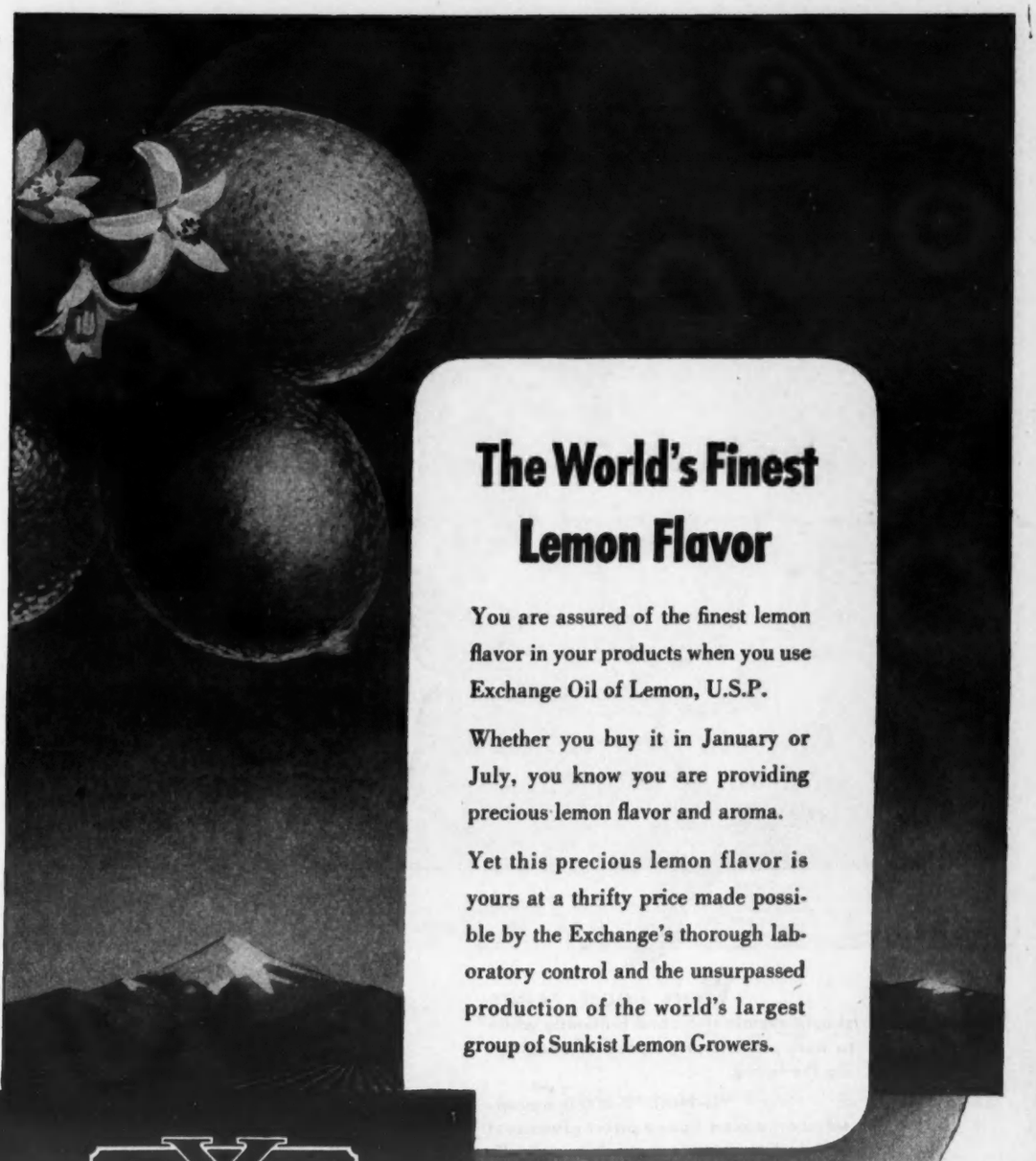
P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Long Beach, Calif., contract..lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs...lb. .48½- .49
good, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
medium, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
128-125 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis, lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis, lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis, lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 0.40c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .33 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Parsnisidine, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 29°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1296 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .21 - .21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs...lb. .31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[3] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
extra amber, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
white, lily, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
tech., dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, c.l.....lb. .024- —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 1.25 - 1.42
West.....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —

Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
light.....bbl. .90 - .95
diesel, tanks.....gal. .03 - .03
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.... gal. .06½- .06¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07⅛
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, New York.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Texas City.....bbl. .85 - —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-406 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .12 - —
100 gals. or more....gal. .12 - —
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)...gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .120 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Rochester..gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanukcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .09⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark.....gal. .13 - —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 80,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —



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Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery, Calif., 54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd.
Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib, dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-80% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —

Phosphate rock, Fla., 77-76%, finely ground, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short-ton. 3.25 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis..short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works...lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½

Picrotoxin, bots .....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs., Tampa, lb. .25¼ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb. .63 - .80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots, 100 lbs..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, tree bark, bgs...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Potash abietate.....lb. .68 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., tjns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09½- —
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., lbs. lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ...lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., wks. lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
expt., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls....lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .34½- .35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
cns., cbys.....lb. 1.65 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.87
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 25% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .76
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb bls.....lb. .33 - .34

DU PONT RUTILE *tells a paint maker*

If you want your white house paint to be high-hiding, self-cleaning, get "TI-PURE" R-200

The animated figure, "Du Pont Rutile," if made of ping-pong balls, would be 10,000,000 times the actual size of a du Pont rutile crystal.

WHITE HOUSE PAINTS should remain clean and brilliantly white to best serve their purpose in beautifying the home.

"TI-PURE" R-200 in a properly composed house paint gives just sufficient chalking to make the paint self-cleaning without undue erosion. In addition, it has the high rutile opacity which means both economy in paint manufacture and higher hiding paints.

"TI-PURE" R-200 is recommended for white exterior paints while "TI-PURE" R-610 should be used in tints.

DU PONT

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RUTILE TITANIUM
PIGMENTS
DU PONT RESEARCH
MEANS PIGMENT PROGRESS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), PIGMENTS DEPT., 1007 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

5

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¼- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs, ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,gal. 8.53 - —
Flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd.. 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., wks., gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.. same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bags., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
transiucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63% bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .15½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] N.F., cns, 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, N.F. IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 - .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surchage invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge,; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equald with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .95 - —
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.15 - —

Red, maroon, deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury oxide,[5] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —

Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls...lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., w,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.43 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.66 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.08 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.21 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.42 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.47 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.77 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98

Out of the historic fields of Florida and Tennessee comes phosphate rock, source of phosphorus chemical, essential to all living things. Tobacco grown in the South. Potato crops in Maine and Idaho. Fruit in New York and Michigan. Poultry raised in Iowa. Cattle in Wisconsin. In countless ways, phosphorus serves you. International is the largest producer of phosphate in the United States, with mines in Florida and Tennessee and large reserves in Montana. From mines and plants at more than thirty points, International is also producing potash, magnesium, fertilizers and chemicals. All of them are contributing importantly to America's fight for freedom. All of them are indispensable to industry and agriculture. *International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.*

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Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

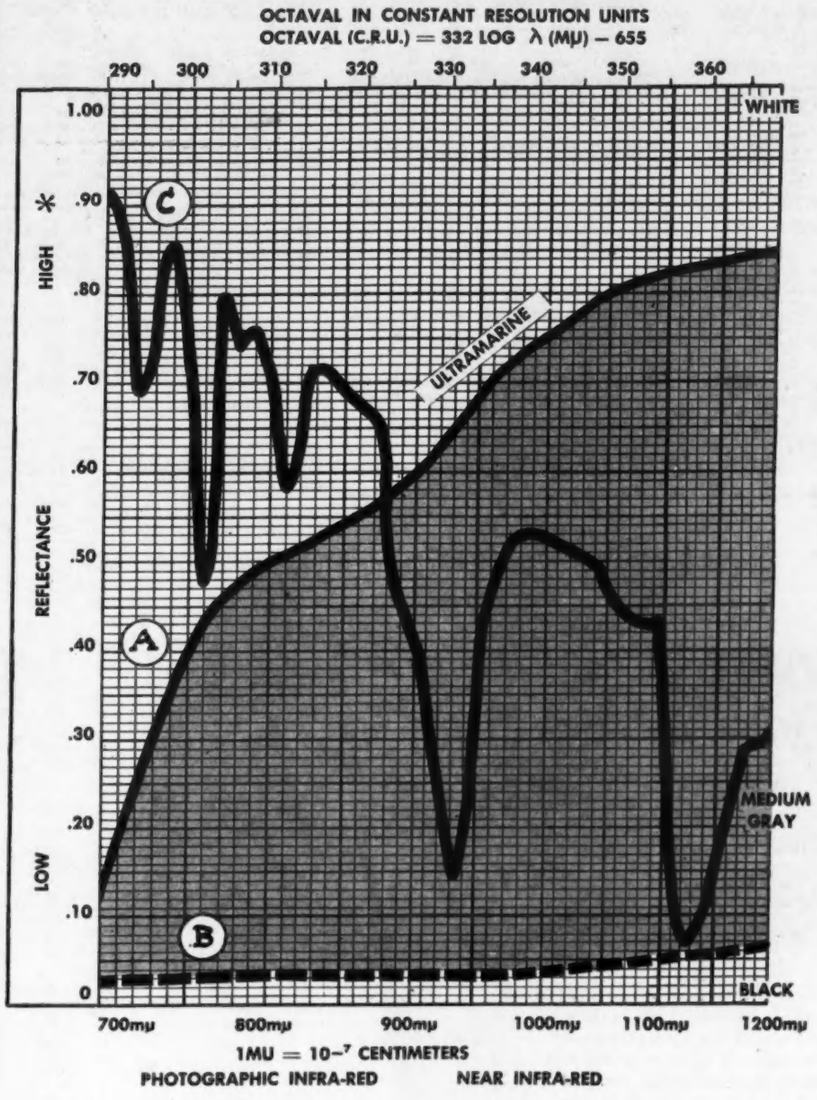
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.26.00 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast, lb. .33 - .39
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28½ - .29
Sage flour, bgs.....lb. .66 - .95%
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½ - .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½ - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .12¼ - .12½
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12 - .12½
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½ - —
Boston .....lb. .43½ - —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48¼ - —
Boston .....lb. .49¾ - —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, Boston., N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100, lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3800- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP., dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., 55 gals., wks.lb. .22 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½ - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .306 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .286 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .66 - .67
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09¾- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
Soda aluminate, other uses, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.19 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31° Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°. Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°. (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .45
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
200 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .14
kgs. .....lb. .13¼- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
32°, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF., gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots, wks...lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06¾
Chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½ - .25½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½ - .29½
Cyanide [6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., cl., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.05
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metanilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Hopeville, Va. ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse...ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- — West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.85
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- — l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼ spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¾ spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., bgs., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd.... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms... lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (12.5-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., May, bulk..ton.33.25 - —
Southeastern mills, bulk..ton.45.00 Nom.
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works...lb. 17 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls.lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -.57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg.... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .61 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.13.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works...lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lp. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $6.03 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida .....unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.ton.17.50 -45.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 92-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
96-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00



*Data for Curve C is from P. Moon, Journal of Franklin Institute. V. 230, P. 583 (1940)

FOLLOW CURVE "A" TO BETTER HEAT REFLECTANCE FOR PAINTS!

HERE is graphic proof of the value of Calco Ultramarines for use in paint formulations in which *high* heat reflectance is an advantage. This factor is of particular importance today in paints for tanks, trucks, jeeps, gun turrets and gasoline storage tanks.

In the infra-red region, represented on this graph by the wave-lengths from 700 to 1200 millimicrons, 53% of the solar energy is found (curve C). But as you will see by following the rise of the Calco Ultramarine curve A . . . the heat reflectance of a paint can be varied without changing its visual color.

In sharp contrast to this Calco Ultramarine curve, note the absorption of another type of blue as indicated by curve B . . . resulting in a much hotter paint. For example, at 1000 millimicrons the Calco Ultramarine is capable of reflecting 75% of the radiant energy . . . while the other blue reflects a mere 4%!

Here is further evidence that Calco Technical Service can help you meet specific requirements. If you have a problem, your Calco representative will be glad to put the facilities of our laboratories at your disposal. Keep in touch with him!

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHICAGO CHARLOTTE

Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .07¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10 - .12
kegs ....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago ....unit-ton. 5.83 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00@.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00@.10
Tansy leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Java, bgs....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .49
dms....lb. .49¾- .51
USP, powd., bbls....lb. .52¾- .55
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms....lb. .85 - .89
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works.lb. .08 - .08½

Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works....lb. .23½ - .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyropropsphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French bls....lb. .80 - 1.62
Morocco, bls....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls....lb. .24½- .25½
Thymol, cns....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
dms....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous....lb. No stock.
Crystals, bbls., bgs....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits....lb. .62 - —
Oxide, bbls....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .3.
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd...lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
nonchalking, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .14¾-
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼

Titanium, pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .33 - —

Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08½- —
tanks ....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher.
c.l., ex whse, Zone 4....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[1,6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs....lb. .11¾ Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .75¾- .79¾
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks ....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms....gal. .59 - .62
tanks ....gal. .54 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts....ton. 77.50 -85.00
Import, pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins....lb. 9.50 Nom.
Mexican, cuts, tins....lb. 10.00 - —
whole, tins....lb. 11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
yellow label, tins....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
West Indian, tins....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex gualacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c....bot. .73½- —
25 c.l....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .45 - .46
bgs., Virginia ship. pts..lb. .47 - —
Tree bark, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Virginia ship. pts....lb. .24 - —
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s....ton. 42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls....lb. .05¾- —
tanks ....lb .05½- —
solid, bgs....lb. .34475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .16¾- .17¼
180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .29 - .29¾

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Wax, bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½ —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton. lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74¼- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton.....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l...ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.... ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs. c.l....ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs.. c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col...gal. .27 - —
Xylol, 10°, dms., return., works.. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms , return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Yellow, Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0860- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Zinc, carbonate, tech., bbls...lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works. ...100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅞- —
55% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms, lb. .26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Linseed Oil Data Reported for First Quarter

Linseed oil statistics for the first three months of 1943 as compared with the final quarter of 1942 follows:—

Production

	Gallons.
Jan.-Feb. March	27,245,333
Oct.-Nov.-Dec.	31,386,533

Consumption

Jan.-Feb.-March	28,404,400
Oct.-Nov.-Dec.	24,137,866

Stocks

December 31	39,632,533
September 30	32,333,866

—O-P-D—

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, has appointed Weston G. Frome assistant general manager of the explosives department.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

457th Instalment

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Rubber

(Continued from May 10 issue)

Special Vulcanization Agents for Rubber

(United States patent 2,211,616)

Alpha-alpha'-di(2-benzothiazylmercapto)-cyclohexanone
Alpha-alphadichlorocyclohexanone reaction products with mercaptoarylthiazole
Alpha-alpha'-dichlorocyclohexanone reaction product with mercaptoarylthiazole
Alpha-(2-arylthiazylmercapto)cyclohexanone
Alpha(benzothiazylmercapto)cyclohexanone
Alpha-(2-benzothiazylmercapto)cyclohexanone
Alphachlorocyclohexanone reaction product with mercaptoarylthiazole
Benzothiazylthiomethylene acetate
Benzothiazylthiomethylene alphanaphthylcarbamate
Benzothiazylthiomethylene benzoate
Benzothiazylthiomethylene phenylcarbamate
Halocyclohexanones reaction products with mercaptoarylthiazole

Salicylic Acid

(Continued from May 10 issue)

Solvents for Salicylic Acid

Acetone
Alcohol
Amylene dichloride
Benzene
Butylene dichloride
Chloroform
Ethylene dichloride
Olefin dichlorides
Propylene dichloride
Turpentine
Water, boiling

Sandarac

(Continued from May 10 issue)

Reagents Used in Recovery of Sandarac

Air
Ammonium carbonate
Ammonium hydroxide
Calcium oxychloride
Chlorine
Sodium borate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium oxychloride
Sulphur dioxide
Sulphuric acid

Shampoos

Wetting Agents Used in Soapless Shampoos

Acid amides
Aerosol
Albasol
Albatex
Alcohol sulphates
Aliphatic ester sulphates
Alizarin assistant
Alkanol
Alkanol B
Alkylaryl sulphonates
Alkylaryl-sodium sulphonates
Alkylated naphthalenesulphonic acid
Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride
Alphasol
Aluminum naphthenate
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum stearate
Amalgol
Ammonium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium sulphoricinoleate
Amyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic acid
Anthracenesulphonic acid
Aquasol
Areskap
Aresket
Aresklene
Avirols
Avitex
Beaconol
Benzimidazole, sulphonated alkylated
Betagammadihydroxypropylisohexylamine
Betapara-N-butylbenzoylpropionic acid
Betapara-secondary-butylbenzoylpropionic acid
Betapara-N-cyclohexylbenzoylpropionic acid
Betapara-N-laurylbenzoylpropionic acid
Betapara-N-octylbenzoylpropionic acid
Brilliant aviro
Butyl acetylricinoleate
Butyl ricinoleate
Calcium cetylsulphate
Calcium decylsulphate
Calcium laurylsulphate
Calcium myristylsulphate
Calcium octylsulphonate
Calcium aleylsulphonate
Calcium stearylsulphate
Calgon
Castor oil, acetylated
Castor oil, sulphonated
Castor oil soap
Cetylpyridinium bromide
Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
Coconut oil soap
Cominol
Copper oleate
Corekal
Cyclohexylethanolamine
4-Cyclohexylmethylcyclohexyloxyacetic acid sodium salt

(To be continued)

Sheep Dip

Bases for Sheep Dip

Alkali arsenites
Alkali cresylates
Alkali phenolates
Arsenic trioxide
Chlorocresol
Chlorophenol
Coaltar
Cresol
Cresolsulphonic acid
Igongo
Lead arsenate
Nicotine
Nitrocresol
Nitrophenol
Paris green
Phenol
Phenolsulphonic acid
Pinetar
Potash soaps
Potassium arsenite
Potassium cresylate
Potassium phenolate
Shale oil, crude
Soap
Soda soaps
Sodium arsenite
Sodium cresylate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium phenolate
Sulphur

Ship Paints

Antifouling Agents for Ship Paints

Alkyl-lead phenolates
Ammoniated mercury
Ammonium selenocyanate
Arsenic oxide
Baco jelly
Barium silicofluoride
Bis-alkyl xantogens
Bis-alkyl xanthates
Borosalicylic acid
Calcium selenocyanate
Calcium silicofluoride
Chlorinated rubber with:—
(1) Arsenic compounds
(2) Arsenic oxide
(3) Copper compounds
(4) Copper oxide
(5) Growth-inhibiting agents
(6) Mercury compounds
(7) Mercury oxide
(8) Zinc compounds
(9) Zinc oxide
Chloroxyphenol
Chromyl acetate
Copper compounds
Copper linoleate
Copper oleate
Copper and mercuric oxides
Copper oxide

(To be continued)

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from May 10 issue)

2:1-Nitrosonaphthol
5:2-Nitrosonaphthylamine
Octylphenol ethers
Octylphenols
Oleylhydroquinone
Oleylphloroglucinol
Oleylpyrocatechol
Oleylpyrogallol
Oleylresorcinol
Orthoallyloxydiphenylamine
Orthobenzylmethylaminophenol
Orthocresol
Orthodibenzylaminophenol
Orthophenylphenol
Orthotolylamine
Palmitylhydroquinone
Palmitylphloroglucinol
Palmitylpyrogallol
Palmitylresorcinol
Para-allyloxyanilino-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
(Para-allyloxyanilino)-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Para-allyloxydiphenylamine
Para-allyloxyphenylalphanaphthylnitrosamine
Para-allyloxyphenylbetanaphtylnitrosamine
Para-allyloxythiodiphenylamine
Para-alphabetabutenoxydiphenylamine
Para-aminomonomethylanilin
Parabenzylideneaminophenol
Parabenzylmethylaminophenol
Paracinnamylideneaminophenol
Paracresol
Paracyclohexylphenol
Paradibenzylaminophenol
Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl ether
Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl telluride
Paraethoxyphenylarsin oxide
Paraisocrotoxydiphenylamine
Paraisopropenoxyphenyl
Paraisopropyldiphenylamine
Paramethylbenzylphenylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate

(To be continued)

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Employment Is Basic

There is growing evidence that business leaders are beginning to get a better realization of the relations of employment and prosperity; to reverse the long-prevalent concept that the latter was the cause and the former the effect. Plans advanced for the postwar activity of business as an economic force present quite plainly the idea that the creation and maintenance of the greatest possible number of jobs offer the only assurance that the national wealth will be sufficient to sustain the nation's people.

Were it not so obvious that business economists all too prevalently adhere to the monetary school it would be impossible to conceive how the idea that prosperity makes employment ever got a place in business thinking. It will not be easy to wipe out this error, but the thinking of business is gratifyingly clearing to the extent of recognizing that only what is produced can be sold and only what is earned by productive efforts can provide the foundation of purchasing power. It is to be hoped that business leaders do not relapse into error, misguided by optimistic conceptions of the extent and power of the unexpended surplus of wartime wages.

Business plans well in its intention to convert the full capacity of its expanded manufacturing equipment to new and bigger peacetime production as speedily as the demands of war allow. Business does well to make known its plans thus to provide a solid foundation on which to build against depression. There is no value in declarations that we are not going to permit depression to get us down again. The only thing that will count is what is done to keep depression where it belongs—around the corner, where prosperity once hid while all who sought it plunged on straight ahead along the line of disproven thinking.

There is another aspect of the postwar planning for big and bigger maintenance of the speed and volume and variety of productive effort which the war has created. It is unfortunately true that there are many who do not and will not believe that business ever could or would do anything primarily for the general welfare. Some of these are in high places and occupy seats of power. They talk now that the industrial system comprises all the essentials of discontent and dispute and disaster, and nurtures them by its exaltation of profit. Business must be ready and willing to carry on with its postwar plan to provide employment as the only foundation on which real prosperity—even profitable prosperity—can be built. It must so act that it has public esteem, and it must search out this esteem by recognizing public needs and ministering fully to them. Public esteem cannot be got by high-pressure sales talk—not even by providing dimout armbands with a sales message promoting whisky! Give the public gainful employment and it will pay the cost of prosperity.

—O-P-D—

Distribution Is Essential

Commendable as is the purpose of business to maintain in the postwar era an uninterrupted productive activity measuring fully to its war capacity; gratifying as is the support which this sound purpose increasingly gets; there is a corollary, a concomitant, yes, a complement, without which the high endeavor probably would fall disastrously to earth. All the benefits of this activity must be properly distributed.

Commercial distribution of the physical products of progressive industry never has been adequate. With the manyfold increase in the number of new and better things which are promised in the era of big thinking and big working after the war, this inadequacy of distribution will be multiplied. And the always handicapping excessive cost of distribution will hang more heavily than ever as brakes upon the wheels of trade.

Science is full of the new things which are to be offered to the public as soon as the needs of war shall have been ended. The purpose of full possible employment will help much to assist the public to fill its demands for these things, as well as for the older, still necessary things, which must not be disregarded in any rush for what is new. But, this will not be enough, unless and until a more economical system of commercial distribution is put into operation. There is no sense in being sentimental about any cog in any wheel in the distributive machinery. Efficiency and economy must be the keywords of business and its prime objectives, or the general welfare will not be any better than it is today or was in the era of immobilized plenty.

And now is the time to start blueprinting and pilot-planting and testing a distribution machine which is so efficiently streamlined that the cost of its lubrication alone does not eat up as much as the original value of its load.

—O-P-D—

Knowledge Is Needed

More efficient, less costly handling of its products on the way to the consumer is not the only problem of distribution which faces business in its purpose to guarantee the country sound prosperity, without benefit of political bureau or bloc. The knowledge of business, especially that contributed by its scientific assistants, is neither adequately dispersed where it will do a needed good nor effectively applied even where it is available. Of course, its effective application requires a deal of educating in the matter of its assimilation, or, as is already and widely apparent in sometimes terrifying manifestations, the country and the world at large will suffer seriously from the disastrous symptoms of intellectual indigestion, leading to moral migraine and political plagiocephaly.*

There is deep wisdom in these words, spoken last week by the 1943 Chandler Medalist, an outstanding progressive among chemical industrialists:—

> The war, if it demonstrates anything, demonstrates that mankind as a whole is morally and politically unfit to apply the knowledge which science has placed at its command.

And the indictment, from the angle of practicability, is more definitely complete in this comment of a recent writer in *Science* on developments in the understanding of nutrition:—

> This detailed knowledge has, however, not gotten down very effectively to the man in the street, the woman in the average home, or the people in the factory or on the farm. More recently, the startling character of these biologic and chemical discoveries in human nutrition has, to my way of thinking, led to much unfounded anxiety, fear, wishful thinking, and questionable commercial exploitation.

The public needs to know even more than it needs to have. Freedom from ignorance is as desirable, at least, as freedom from want; it will provide the very desirable resistance to humbug. Business has much to do for itself and for all in developing the distribution of all the benefits of its activities, especially the informative.

—O-P-D—

On War's Excess Supplies

Because the National Association of Purchasing Agents assembles in national conclave this week, it is timely to mention H.R. 2498, the bill in Congress designed "to provide for the orderly disposition of surplus war materials owned by the United States" or its subsidiary corporations. The purchasing agents will have a big stake in the disposition of war's leftovers. They should start now to prepare to be ready to safeguard it.

Some weeks ago it was suggested here that business as a whole should take up the inevitably troublesome problem of what is to be done with the undoubtedly large quantities of many materials which will remain in the stockpiles of war. The suggestion was made that the American Trade Association Executives was well fitted to correlate the activities of business in this matter. This brought out views that each industry should act for itself; because, as one commenter put it, the chemise industry cannot know anything about conditions relative to the chemical industry. It was also quite rightly argued that Webb-Pomerene act associations had a stake in the matter.

There will be chemise problems and chemical problems, export problems and hometown problems in the disposing of surplus war materials. Advisory committees for each industry affected are provided for in H.R. 2498. These will be useful. But, business should have learned from its war experiences that some overall agency will be imperatively necessary.

*Plagiocephaly: State of having the head asymmetrical and twisted.

OPD—5-24-1943

PRODUCTION

As is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical Manufacturers Find Labor Shortage Difficult Problem To Solve—Export Buying Reduces Surplus Stocks—Copper Sulphate Feels Full Force of Seasonal Buying

Continued shipments for war requirements and lend-lease have put a dent in available supplies of many heavy chemicals during the past week. New business has also shown slow but persistant expansion in several directions. The call from exporters was active and the influx of foreign orders was responsible for bringing about a temporary scarcity of various chemicals on spot. It looked as though the volume of export business was only limited by the issuance of release permits. In some producing quarters it was asserted that output is running on high gear and should be fully adequate to meet domestic requirements. If shortages occur later in the year, it will be primarily due to shipments for foreign consumption.

Labor shortage has stood paramount among the unfavorable influences uncovered in the chemical market during the past week. Manufacturers have tapped labor agencies in various parts of the country without finding much relief and the outlook is not favorable for any material improvement in the near future. The opinion prevailed in some quarters that the labor shortage was rapidly assuming a critical stage. This condition coupled with transportation difficulties are two problems, chemical manufacturers are planning to solve in an effort to hold output at its present level.

Sulphide of soda supplies have been brought to a low level. Demand was active for this chemical while it was reported production had been curtailed through the diversion of certain basic materials into other channels. Caustic soda and soda ash developed a tighter position at the close through continued buying for export to Mexico and South American countries.

Demand for chlorate of potash was broad enough to absorb the recent increase in production and the market maintained the same tight position. The monohydrated grade of copper sulphate commanded a lot of attention for agricultural requirements. Phosphoric acid was in limited supply and firm on spot. Scarcity of labor and low finances in many out of town communities have reduced road construction and this is reflected in a modified call for calcium chloride.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.4 in the week ended May 15, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91.7 in the previous week and 97.8 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride.—Buying conditions have not improved since the turn of the month. Heavy demand for acetate rayon yarns has absorbed the bulk of production and the absence of important offerings for immediate or nearby shipments have held the market in a tight position.

Arsenic.—White powdered has been moving steadily against standing orders for military and agricultural requirements. Supplies were reported adequate to meet consuming wants. The price tendency remained firm.

Bleaching Powder.—Improved inquiry noted in our previous report, continued over last week. It is stated that considerable stock has passed through consuming channels since the turn of the month.

Calcium Chloride.—Outlook not as favorable as in other years for heavy summer movement. Labor shortage and low finances in many communities seem to forecast smaller shipments for road work. Consumption over the winter months was exceedingly heavy.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — General preference order M-41 has been amended by the War Production Board to permit greater quantities of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for civilian use.

Cobalt.—Moderate importations of white cobalt were reported last week.

Copper Sulphate. — Activity has broadened for this chemical with considerable domestic business placed in monohydrated. Farmers have the money this year to purchase this higher priced grade and are using it for dusting. The volume of business placed in monohydrate was sufficient to bring about a temporary shortage for immdiate delivery. Supplies of the regular grade are liberal and plenty of material was available for agricultural wants. According to official estimates 80,000,000 pounds were consumed last year for essential war crops and it is expected that a similar amount will be consumed this year. Considerable quantities have been shipped to Mexico and South America. At present export permits are

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	**170.0**	**170.0**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Brazil Now Making Many Chemicals

Brazil is now manufacturing sulphuric acid, nitric acid, soda bicarbonate and other chemicals to overcome shortages of products formerly imported, according to the Department of Commerce. Both foreign and domestic raw materials are being utilized.

The tanning industry has been materially aided by the manufacture of chromium salts from domestic ore. Production of aluminum sulphate has been stepped up to between 500 and 600 tons a month, double the prewar output. Anhydrous ammonia is a new manufacture for Brazil and is being produced at the rate of 300 tons annually.

Shortages of caustic soda and soda ash are being increasingly felt by industrial concerns in the State of Sao Paulo. Several glass factories have suspended operations. Short supplies of caustic soda have affected the artificial silk industry.

Association Meetings:—

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

American Electroplaters Society, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7 to 9.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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being withheld until there is assurance that domestic farmers have an adequate supply and also because inventories are being carried in certain foreign countries. Under these influences, export shipments during the second quarter are expected to show a falling off while an increase is expected in the third quarter.

Chlorine.—Supplies continued adequate to meet consuming inquiry. Stocks seemed to be in excess of demand, temporarily.

Phosphorus. — Steady consumption of the different grades of phosphorus and phosphoric acid have placed these markets in relatively light supply. Production of phosphoric acid has been reduced owing to the diversion of basic materials into other channels of consumption.

Potash Carbonate.—Further improvement was reported in demand and shipments have assumed full seasonal dimensions.

Potash Caustic. — Buying interest continued to broaden and first hands reported a satisfactory volume of miscellaneous business last week. The combined movement was reported well up to the seasonal average.

Potash Chlorate.—Increased production has not improved local buying conditions to any appreciable degree so far. Demand was broad enough to absorb output and the same tight position was apparent in the market. Reports were heard that small producers on the Coast were getting as hight as 18c. a pound for spot material.

Potash Perchlorate.—Scarcity of additional offerings has forced a tight condition in the market. Shipments for military use were sufficient to absorb supplies.

Soda Ash.—Heavy export buying has relieved the market of any surplus supplies and the position was firm at the close. Shipments against regular contracts continued heavy and it was apparent that the miscellaneous inquiry has produced enough new business to keep the combined movement above the seasonal average.

Soda Caustic.—While heavy production remained in progress, demand for home and export was sufficient to hold the market in a steady position. Recent heavy shipments to Mexico and South American countries has absorbed any surplus that may have existed. In some producing quarters it was asserted that if a shortage should develop later in the year it will be due to a continuance of foreign purchases.

Acids

Acetic. — Supplies for immediate shipment were relatively light with round lots scarce. Market retained

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steady position with inquiry active for home and export.

Hydrofluoric. — Market retained steady position with buyers operating at former price levels. Small lots commanding most attention.

Muriatic.—Production moving freely against standing orders for home and governmental use. Active export inquiry was reported.

Nitric.—Market retained tight position. Demand active for civilian and military requirements. Shipments sufficient to prevent any stock accumulations.

Oxalic. — Supplies for immediate shipment have remained limited. Recent buying movement has placed market in a relative tight condition.

Sulphuric.—No relaxation in demand for military or agricultural requirements. Active export inquiry also reported. Trade awaiting results of meetings between producers and OPA.

Baltimore, May 21.—Activity in the market for sulphuric acid proceeds about as usual. Acid for the manufacture of agricultural purposes is being taken care of and the difficulties of the labor problem are being met by taking on women. Materials for acid making are arriving in adequate quantities.

Insecticides

Although supplies of insecticides will be governed by availability of raw materials and imports, the opinion prevails that production will be adequate to meet domestic wants, except in pyrethrum and rotenone where stocks are definitely short. It is assumed that the appropriate use of substitutes will offset the scarcity of the last two items.

Calcium Arsenate. — Reported in ample supply to meet any requirements that may develop during the Summer season. Slight expansion in consuming inquiry. Department of Agriculture states that signs indicate serious damage to cotton from boll weevil if weather is cloudy and wet in June and July.

Lead Arsenate. — Department of Agriculture was in the market last week for 150,000 pounds for immediate delivery. Sellers were given until Friday to submit offers.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Stocks sufficient to meet all requirements. Moderate call, mostly for small lots. Improvement anticipated later in season.

Paris Green.—Production smaller and large percentage moving for war requirements. Plenty of material expected for essential farm requirements.

Pyrethrum.—Definitely scarce because of military requirements. Strictly under allocation, some permitted for agricultural use.

—O-P-D—

Dr. W.H. Dow Voices Techno-Economic Views

—Continued from page 3

demonstrates that mankind as a whole is morally and politically unfit to apply the knowledge which science has placed at its command.

For the first time in world experience we found how to handle enormous volumes of ocean water in continuous flow and at the same time control the acidity within narrow limits. That was the real key that opened commercially in 1934 the first lock of the vast resources of the ocean. Today thousands of tons of bromine are extracted from the ocean annually to the tremendous advantage of the Allies in aviation alone. What body politic a score of years ago could have directed or even wisely suggested the solution to such a problem? What "directive" could have substituted for unfettered imagination, the desire of the human being to show self-expression and to carry on against all kinds of obstacles?

Magnesium is found in ample quantities in many localities, always in a combined state, such as dolomite limestone, or some other compound, such as magnesium chloride, occurring in ocean water and native brines. In most localities where dolomite is found, fuel costs are fairly high or transportation charges constituted a large factor. The problem, therefore, quickly resolves itself into one of determining the relative cost of mining rock or pumping ocean-water. We chose the ocean, deciding the volume was large enough to justify the investment. We made our decision and started plans within a few months, as the general method of isolating magnesium from brine had been in operation with us for twenty-five years.

In fact, by 1937 we were already in production and selling a better styrene and by 1940 a better butadiene than produced in any other country.

We have plenty of technical knowledge touching the synthesis of rubber. After the war is over, there will be as many different kinds of synthetic rubber as there are manufacturing companies. Each product will have its own particular qualifications and will be supplied to tailormade specifications. Synthetic rubber is a product here to stay. Much like the history of indigo and many other natural products, the synthesized product will become better than the natural. Uniformity of specifications and lower costs will permanently establish it as a new industry after the war. In place of the poorly chosen term of synthetic rubber, it is well that we employ the more appropriate term of elastomer.

What about the possibility of finding a new source of tin? We do not know of the existence of tin in ocean water, but do we need tin? There is probably little reason to upset our economy for the mere need of something like tin. Should we not rather work on a substitute and develop something that is better and thus open new opportunities? There is no reason why we should not sometime eat the containers in which food is stored. We have learned to make synthetic sausage casings and ice cream cones. Why stop there? New synthetics are already available for manufacturing flexible tubes for tooth paste, shaving cream and the like.

I mentioned "competition" between synthetic and natural rubber and indigo. That is the way we talk about offering a selection between a manmade and a nature-grown uncontrolled product. But let me suggest to you that there is no fundamental competition between substances; the competition is between the skilled labor of the factory and the coolie labor of the plantation. May it not be a law of nature that the product which may be turned out by the well paid, well fed, well housed worker must displace the product which requires men to work in the manner and at the wages of a beast of burden?

It is not without significance that the capable scientists of today tend to be devoutly religious; whereas many of those who claimed to be scientists only a generation or two ago took pride in proclaiming themselves as agnostics or atheists, for they could not correlate religion and science. We of today are so much better informed than our fellows of generations ago that we have enough perspective to recognize our insignificance in the divine order. I live in a town where there are probably more doctors of philosophy to the acre than in any other part of the country. These doctors are, without exception, religious men; but they are, again almost without exception, nonchurchgoers.

Is it not presumptuous to begin with a conception that this world is without plan or order and that what it principally needs is one more manmade document?

On the contrary, you will hear of wartime developments and accomplishments which otherwise would have taken years to attain. What are we to believe? Shall we teach our children that it takes a war emergency to create real advance? Of course not! War emergency is one thing; peace is another. The two are not to be confused. There is no comparison. We also hear of high-placed men preaching that inventions should be curbed for the good of society. They are grotesquely misinformed. To invent is one of the freedoms of America. Every child has been taught to believe he may become an Edison of his day, and why not?

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Output Estimated

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of glass containers in 1943 can be increased by approximately 8 percent over that in 1942, if manpower, transportation and an adequate supply of materials are available, the Glass Container Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee said at a meeting with WPB officials in Washington. Granted adequate supplies, the committee estimated that 1943 production will be 92,500,000 gross 13,300,000,000 containers). This would compare with 79,100,000,000 gross (11,300,000,000 containers) in 1942.

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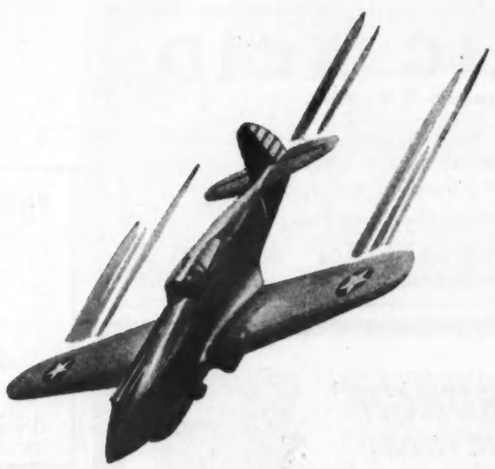
In a larger sense, Mathieson Chemicals are fighting a menace greater and more deadly than any the world has ever known—the arrogant, over-weening ambitions of the Axis tyrants, men without conscience and without mercy. Until they are removed forever from the high places of evil, there can be no let-up in the pace of war production here at Mathieson.



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National Service Of the Chemist

—Continued from page 3

mentally important in our present economic development. There is not a field of human activity to which he has not contributed greatly, and all industry is dependent on the products of his factories. He has given us new compounds, medicinals, metals, and alloys, new textiles, new coating compounds, a list far too long to even touch upon. Their service has been of incalculable value.

We are now in a war for the preservation of our nation, of our estate, of our very freedom. It is the chemist who has contributed so largely to the materials of defense, the explosives, the strong metals, the light alloys, the medicines. In fact our whole defense structure on the material side traces back to the chemist and his laboratory. No one mentions these things in public life. The very industries that produce them, for a long time were damned publicly. They are not now praised.

Pushed from this point of attack by unmistakable examples of production, our political leaders have now centered their attack on the individual. Must we consider that we are now coming into a new era in which the outstanding inventive minds and skilled fingers of our technicians are to disappear? Is this future world to be only the world of common people, or of the have-nots? Where people like your good individual selves are no longer wanted, and you are to be leveled down simply because your individual industry and thrift pushed you a bit above the level of the African native? That is the way I view this present movement.

This is a pretty pessimistic picture. Industry is now to be pillaged, and the constructive individuals who made it are to be leveled off, dissipated if you will. Why is this? The political leader knows nothing about science, he doesn't know how you originate things, or how they operate. To him the power that runs the fan in his office comes from the switch on the wall, the sulphanilamide that cures his infection—well that just happens. He does not know anything about you and your work and your past contributions. He has been told this is all the result of magic, can all be drawn from a hat by anyone. He sees a vast number of men enter a plant gate—these mean political support; they are the only people that count. He is too unintelligent to understand the meaning of that plant gates and what is behind it. He cannot even think so far as to understand that that plant rests upon your service and your contributions, and that without you these individuals would be far fewer in number and dissipated in the wilderness that once was.

You have raised your head above the mass. The politician does not look at the broad and substantially reared platform you are standing on, only at the target that your upstanding head presents. In his gross ignorance he has determined that you shall be knocked down. Now what are we going to do about it?

We have got to exert concerted action, sane, carefully planned, well executed, to show up these political leaders in their true stature, their ignorance of the things they talk about, their unfitness for understanding their campaigns that destroy. We must disqualify them as informed persons in fields of science, and of industry. We have got to show their ineptitude, their inadequate knowledge of the situation, through the public press, the radio, any other means for the distribution of public information. We have got to show that we do not and never have pulled rabbits out of hats, because if they believe that is the way our task is performed, then they will be certain that they do not need the chemist.

Intelligible Defense

We have to do this in an intelligent and telling way. We must rid ourselves of some of the unnecessary jargon that has crept into our language. It may be all right in the laboratory, but it is unsuited to general public education. It is not a mark of intelligence. If we do not take these steps and make them effective, then we have arrived at the end of the road and we deserve to be reverted to the status of the native. Our living standards will then drop far. Social leveling goes only one way, and that is downward.

The time for concerted action of all technically trained men is here, now. Let us apply the principle of cooperation that has carried us so far in our technological development, and strike down this evil monster of crass ignorance that is about to overwhelm us. And do not forget that we have among us those who do not understand the import of some of these things. They have never been to China, Africa, the great undeveloped areas of the world. They don't know what they are facing. Let us not overlook the home front in our campaign.

—O-P-D—

Water Purification Patent Assigned to Phila. Quartz

A process patent for water purification by a special coagulation aid has been granted to Charles L. Baker and Charles H. Dedrick and assigned to the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The patent (U. S. Pat. No. 2,310,009) covers a method for preparing a special solution of sodium silicate and a metal salt, which mixture is introduced to raw water prior to the addition of the coagulant. This coagulation aid is for the purpose of inducing a more rapid formation of larger floc, thus removing a higher percentage of the suspended impurities. The silicate-metal salt method has already been used in several water purification plants.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Dioxide Extinguisher Industry Advisers Named

The Carbon Dioxide Extinguisher Industry Advisory Committee has been established by the War Production Board. Government presiding officer is Thomas A. Calhoun. Committee members are:—

Harry Mann, Walter Kidde Company, Belleville, N. J.; C. A. Emerich, American LaFrance-Foamite Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.; Eric Geertz, Cardex Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Tietjen, C-O Two Fire Equipment Company, Newark, N. J.; E. A. Warren, General Detroit Corporation, Detroit, Mich., and Julian Joseph, Turner Bros., Sycamore, Ill.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Little Change Noted in Rate of Activity in Market for Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals—Starches and Egg Products Tight—Demand for Chrome Holds Bichromates Strong

The rate of activity in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals showed little change over the past week, and the May 15 reduction in freight rates effected no alterations in quotations.

The heavy war and industrial needs for chrome continued to hold bichromates in strong position, and the demand for dyestuffs, while having increased considerably since the first of the year, remained a bit behind last year's needs. Starches were in short supply and egg yolk and egg albumen continued very tight, with Food Distribution Administration purchases of spray process dried whole eggs in the period from April 30 to May 8, inclusive, having amounted to 27,922,337 pounds at prices ranging from $1.111 to $1.351 per pound. Sizing materials factors were interested in the placing of zein, the alcohol soluble protein derived from corn, under allocation control by the War Production Board through general preference order M-320, effective June 1. Quebracho extract was in heavy demand, with WPB allocations governing transactions and a shipment of myrobalans was received.

Production of piece goods in the woolen and worsted systems must be stepped up at least 6 percent for the balance of this year, members of the woolen and worsted industry advisory committee have been told. Cotton loan and owned stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation contain considerable quantities of the types and grades of cotton now required by mills in the production of goods for war and civilian uses, according to the War Food Administration. The "breakdown" contains the quantities by grade and staple of 625,929 bales of 1941 crop cotton under loan as of April 30, 1943, and of 2,125,453 bales of 1942 crop cotton under loan on that date. The rate of boll weevil survival this season in the eleven states from Virginia to Texas indicates that serious damage to cotton is likely if the weather in June and July is cloudy and wet in cotton-growing areas, the Department of Agriculture warns.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.6	262.6	261.2	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate.—Market very tight. Prices unaltered.

Potash Bichromate.—Heavy war and industrial needs for chrome continue to hold market in tight position.

Potash Prussiate.—No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered.

Soda Bichromate.—Heavy demand for chrome holds market tight. No movements pricewise.

Soda Prussiate. — Textile printing and dry color users taking material in rather good volume. Tone steady.

Zinc Dust.—Material under WPB allocation control. Market undertone steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Stocks remain small. Replacement difficulties acute. Material may be used for food coloring only. Prices steady at higher levels recently established.

Cochineal.—Material in fair to good demand. Quotations show no change.

Fustic.—Consumers' interest good. Price schedules confirmed.

Hematine.—Inquiries in rather good volume. Quotations unchanged.

Logwood.—Supplies remain tight. Demand good. Market tone firm.

Turmeric.—Prices steady at higher levels recently established due to small stocks and replacement difficulties.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supplies continue in adequate volume. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—No new developments. Prices show no change. On April 30 FDA purchased 1,043,580 pounds of dried whole eggs at prices ranging from $1.121 to $1.351 per pound; on May 6 purchases amounted to 24,136,467 pounds at $1.111 to $1.3325 per pound; 2,517,290 pounds were purchased on May 7 at $1.135 to $1.334; and 225,000 pounds were purchased on May 8 at $1.146 per pound.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Material in adequate supply. Prices steady.

Egg Yolk.—Little to be had. Prices very strong. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Market tone firm with supplies very short. Users turning to other starches as substitutes. Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have ruled all outstanding contracts on May corn futures may be settled either by delivery of the grain or at $1.07 a bushel during the last seven business days of the month. A similar ruling was made with regard to the July and September contracts, but no action was taken on December delivery. The $1.07 figure is 2c. above futures ceilings and corresponds with maximums in No. 2 yellow corn in the cash market. Visible supply of corn in the week ended May 15 was 27,605,000 bushels as compared with 60,552,000 a year ago. Commodity Credit Corporation through May 2 had completed 47,766 loans on 56,147,190 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of $43,408,633.14. The average amount advanced was 77c. per bushel. On that same date last year 104,330 loans had been completed on 109,345,612 bushels.

Starch, Potato.—Very little to be had due to tight potato situation. Tone very firm.

Starch, Sweet Potato. — Inquiry heavy, due to cornstarch shortage, but practically nothing to be had.

Starch, Wheat.—Supplies tight with market very firm. Wheat starch being sought as substitute for cornstarch.

Zein.—Material placed under allocation control by WPB through general preference order M-320.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract. — New developments lacking. Prices under OPA ceiling.

Divi-Divi.—WPB allocations rule. Quotations unaltered.

Myrobalans. — Shipment just received. Market tight. Prices same.

Quebracho Extract.—Needs heavy. Material under WPB allocation control. Prices steady.

Spruce Extract. — Good demand against light supplies. Prices unchanged.

Association Meetings:—

American Leather Chemists Association, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 and 3.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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deliveries of TOLUOL are curtailed . . .

Toluol in peace-time is widely used in such synthetic coatings as lacquers and enamels and in the production of dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other important chemicals. In war-time it is principally converted into T.N.T. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Slightly Easier Benzol Supply Condition Is Considered Somewhat Enigmatic in Market for Coaltar Chemicals—Petroleum Factors Cooperate in Tight Xylol Situation

A slightly easier supply situation in benzol was noted last week and the development was considered somewhat enigmatic in face of the heavy needs for the material for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber. The trend had been in the opposite direction, especially in recent weeks, but factors in the market for coaltar chemicals reported that material was moving in a reasonably satisfactory manner under War Production Board allocations, which were considered to be in fair volume in view of present circumstances.

It was also noted last week that the tight supply situation in coaltar xylol had become slightly less critical due to thorough cooperation on the part of petroleum xylol producers. For some weeks users of other tight basic products have been turning to xylol as a substitute material and the easy supply situation prevalent several months ago had become completely reversed, indications a fortnight ago pointing to exhaustion of supplies in the very near future.

Investigation revealed no alterations in price schedules on coaltar chemicals as a result of the lower freight rates which became effective May 15. Coaltar acids and intermediates in the aggregate remained very tight last week. It was the concensus of opinion among coaltar color producers that dyes of undiminished quality will be available throughout the year in sufficient volume to take care of all cloth available for civilian uses, provided proper foresight is used in style designing.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.6 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represented a decline of 0.8 from the 99.4 percent rate in the previous week. A month ago the industry operated at 99.1 percent and a year ago at 99.2 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Slightly easier situation noted in market for benzol despite heavy needs for both aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber. WPB allocations for essential civilian uses considered satisfactory under circumstances. Prices continue steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 3,804,600 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Little change noted in tight market conditions with movement of material into consuming channels approximately at recent levels. No alterations in prices. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 14,850,300 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—War call continues active with railroads and utilities also taking material in sizable quantities. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 785,400 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Market continues very tight. New features lacking. Prices same.

Naphthalene.—Refined material in seasonally heavy demand, holding market very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 1,656,800 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy war demand continues with shipments for lend-lease in large volume. Supplies available for intermediates remain tight. No movements pricewise. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 220,900 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—New features lacking. Prices unaltered.

Pyridin.—Large quantities needed for sulfa drugs and for vitamins. Tone steady.

Tar Acid Oil.—Material allocated by WPB. Prices unchanged.

Toluol.—Material unobtainable for anything but war and related uses. Takings for explosives in tremendous volume. Prices very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 760,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Tight supply situation in coaltar xylol a little less critical due to thorough cooperation on part of petroleum xylol producers. New uses for xylol and the fact that it is being substituted for other critical basic materials wherever possible has resulted in a very strong market. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 171,800 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, May 19.—War requirements continue to absorb large quantities of coaltar bases. Benzol continues firm and active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand continues good. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market tone. New features lacking.

Cyclohexanone.—Consumers showing good interest. Tone steady.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Material continues in active demand. Prices unaltered.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market position very tight. No change pricewise.

Benzoic, Technical.—Market devoid of new features. Tone strong.

Broenner's.—Demand continues routine. No alterations in price schedules.

Cleve's.—Demand active. Prices steady.

Fumaric.—Supplies continue tight. Prices show no change.

Gamma.—Takings at moderate to good level. Prices unaltered.

Laurent's.—Good interest is being shown by consumers. Market has firm undertone.

Malic.—Supplies tight. Interest good. Tone steady.

Picramic.—Undertone strong with supplies short.

Sulphanilic.—Good inquiry against tight supplies. Quotations confirmed.

Tobias.—Material in tight supply. Quotations continue unaltered.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Demand active. No change in quotations.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No new developments. Prices same.

Anilin.—Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—No new features in market. Quotations confirmed.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies remain tight. Market tone firm.

Benzidin Base.—Demand active. No alterations in quotations.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Betanaphthol.—Position firm. Supplies remain short.

Betanaphtholamine. — Demand and supply situation unaltered. Price schedules show no change.

Diethylanilin.—Market devoid of new features. Prices same.

Dimethylanilin.—Supplies tight. Demand and prices unchanged from recent levels.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Tight position unaltered. Price schedules confirmed.

Dinitrotoluene.—Supplies of material very tight. Tone firm.

Diphenyl.—Material receiving steady interest. Quotations unaltered.

Diphenylamine. — Good inquiry. Market position tight. Prices steady.

G Salt.—Needs heavy. Prices unaltered.

Metanitroanilin.—Material in limited supply. No change prisewise.

Metaparatoluidin. — Tight supplies hold market firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No change in quotations.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Transactions governed by WPB allocations. Prices show no change.

Monochlorobenzene.—Situation very tight, with war needs calling for heavier production. Price schedules rule unchanged.

Nitrobenzene. — Market continues tight. Prices same.

Nitronaphthalene. — No movements pricewise. Conditions unaltered.

Orthocresol. — Supplies continue very tight. Prices confirmed.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Tight raw materials hold item in short supply.

Orthonitrophenol. — Supplies continue tight due to raw material situation. No change in quotations.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Position remains tight. Supplies or raw materials short.

Parachlorophenol. — Market devoid of new developments. Tone firm.

Paranisidin.—New features lacking. Prices same.

Paraphenylenediamine.—No change in tight market conditions. Quotations show no alterations.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Tight glycerin situation continues to result in easier supplies of phthalic. No alterations in quotations.

Xylidin.—No new developments in strong market.

—Continued on page 38

Microcrystalline Wax Put Under Allocation

Microcrystalline wax and its blends, which are petroleum products, were placed under allocation control May 20 by the War Production Board through issuance of Order M-195. The order is effective July 1, 1943. It provides that no supplier may use or deliver wax, nor can any person accept delivery, except as specifically authorized by WPB. The order provides for authorizations to suppliers to make deliveries on a quarterly basis. Provision is made on Form PD-600 for authorization to use or accept delivery of wax during any calendar quarter. Form PD-601 is to be used by suppliers for authorization to make deliveries of micro-crystalline wax. Micro-crystalline wax uses include waterproof and moistureproof wrappings.

Applications on form PD-600 should be made by consumers in time to reach the supplier and WPB by the fifteenth of the month preceding the calendar quarter for which authorization is requested. Suppliers should apply on form PD-600 on or before the 12th of such month for authorization to use wax. A supplier seeking authorization to make delivery of wax during any calendar quarter should file application on Form PD-601 by the 15th of the month preceding the calendar quarter for which authorization is sought.

—O-P-D—

Oxyacetylene Apparatus Order Is Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions governing the manufacture and distribution of oxyacetylene apparatus are modified by General Conservation Order L-268 has been amended by the War Production Board. Oxyacetylene apparatus has been redefined to cover power-driven oxyacetylene apparatus and acetylene generators as well as manually operated apparatus. The amended order also makes the following changes:—

Adds hose clamps to the list of parts in which the use of non-ferrous metals or stainless steel is prohibited. Exempts from the prohibition on the use of non-ferrous metals and stainless steel (1) torch handle casings which serve as conveyors of gas; and (2) electroplating or coating of any of the specified parts. Removes the restriction on packing certain parts with the original equipment, but retains the provisions that such parts must be sold as separate items with independent sales price. Modifies restrictions on inventories of spare apparatus and repair parts to apply only to persons located in the United States, excluding any possession or territory.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt L-Order Amended by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued limitation order L-228 as amended, to clarify the restrictions on the manufacture of asphalt and tarred roofing products and asphalt shingles. There are no changes in substance from the original order. Under the amended order, the definition of asphalt and tarred roofing products specifically excludes combination flashing material, pipe covering, felt or corrugated asphalt panel or sliding board, building or sheathing paper, prefabricated weatherproofed sheathing, prefabricated weatherproofed roof board and 40-inch plasters' felt.

Also specifically excluded from the restrictions of the order are asphalt and tarred roofing products and shingles designed and constructed to be physically incorporated into freight cars, motor vehicles, shoes or items other than roofing products. There are a few minor changes in the list of permitted products, as shown in schedule "A" of the order.

—O-P-D—

Chromate 3-Year Project In Montana Completed

OPD Washington Bureau

Bureau of Mines field crews has completed a three-year exploratory project in the famed Stillwater chromite area of Southeastern Montana. Cooperating with the Geological Survey and other agencies, the Bureau of Mines proved chromite reserves in the Stillwater project equal to about 200 times annual prewar domestic production, which, however, supply only one percent of our total needs in 1941.

OPA Redefines Fats 'Industrial Consumption'

The Office of Price Administration has broadened the definition of "industrial consumuption" of rationed meats and fats contained in the rationing regulations to cover situations, such as the use of cottonseed oil by a hospital in caring for patients, where no manufactured product results from the use of rationed items.

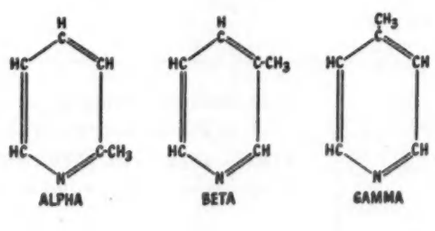
Under the original meats-fats rationing regulations, a person was classed as an industrial consumer if he manufactured a product which was not (1) a food covered by the regulations, (2) a food for human consumption, or (3) a pharmaceutical to be taken internally by humans or animals. This definition meant that only a person manufacturing a product could be classed as an industrial consumer.

It now appears, OPA said, that some users of commodities rationed under the meats-fats program should be classed as industrial consumers even though their use does not result in the manufacture of a product. In the example cited, where a hospital uses refined cottonseed oil, a rationed item, in bathing and massaging patients, no product results. Consequently, until this amendment a hospital could not obtain cottonseed oil for that purpose.

The amendment re-defines "industrial consumption" to mean the use of a food covered by the meats-fats regulations for a purpose for which the regulations do not otherwise provide. Any use of the rationed foods for a purpose which classes the user as a "consumer," a "primary distributor," an "industrial user," an "institutional user" or an "exempt agency" of course would not be industrial consumption.

The amendment points out that "if a manufacturer uses 'lard' in making cold cream, that use is called 'industrial consumption.' It is not 'industrial use' because cold cream is not a food for human consumption or a pharmaceutical to be taken internally by humans or animals. It is not a primary distributor operation because cold cream is not a food covered by this order."

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 35

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color factors continued last week busily engaged in supplying the demands of textile mills working on government contracts. It was the concensus of opinion in the trade that dyes of undiminished quality will be available throughout the year in sufficient volume to handle all cloth available for civilian uses, provided proper forsight is used in style designing. The demand for dyes for other than textile uses continued routine, factors reporting no new developments in connection with such uses.

—O-P-D—

Cylindrical Fibre Drums to Be Allocated

—Continued from page 3

with carrier and Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

Drums and pails of less than one-gallon capacity are excluded from the order. Fibre containers known as "cans" and "tubes" are also excluded. Beginning June 16, no manufacturer may ship fibre drums to any purchaser, except as specifically authorized by WPB on form PD-881. This applies notwithstanding any preference rating already received.

Manufacturers are required to file form PD-881 periodically with WPB including among other required data a listing of "qualified orders" requiring shipment during the next succeeding month. The first report, covering the period June 16 through July 31, is due on June 3. Subsequent reports are on a monthly basis.

A "qualified order" is a purchased order bearing information as to the purchaser's proposed use of drums, including product to be packed, amount of drums needed for each product, and desired receiving date. The drum manufacturer will need this information to prepare his Form PD-881.

An indirect 60-day inventory restriction is placed on purchasers of fibre drums. No person may order any type of fibre drum for delivery on any date if receipt of the drums on that date would increase his estimated inventory of that type of drum to more than 60 days' requirements.

—O-P-D—

Winthrop Research Head

Maurice L. Tainter, M. D., professor of pharmacology, Stanford University, and also professor of pharmacology and head of the division of physiological sciences, College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal., has been named research director of the Winthrop Chemical Company.

Sampling Plants Bill Passed by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

S. 33 introduced by Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada providing for establishment of sampling plants and custom mills to aid in the development and acquisition of strategic and critical minerals was passed unanimously by the senate May 18.

The bill is aimed at encouraging small mine activities. Under its provisions miners could bring their tonnages to government sampling plants where it would be purchased by the government and held until it could be shipped to treatment plants in carload lots at the cheaper carlot rates.

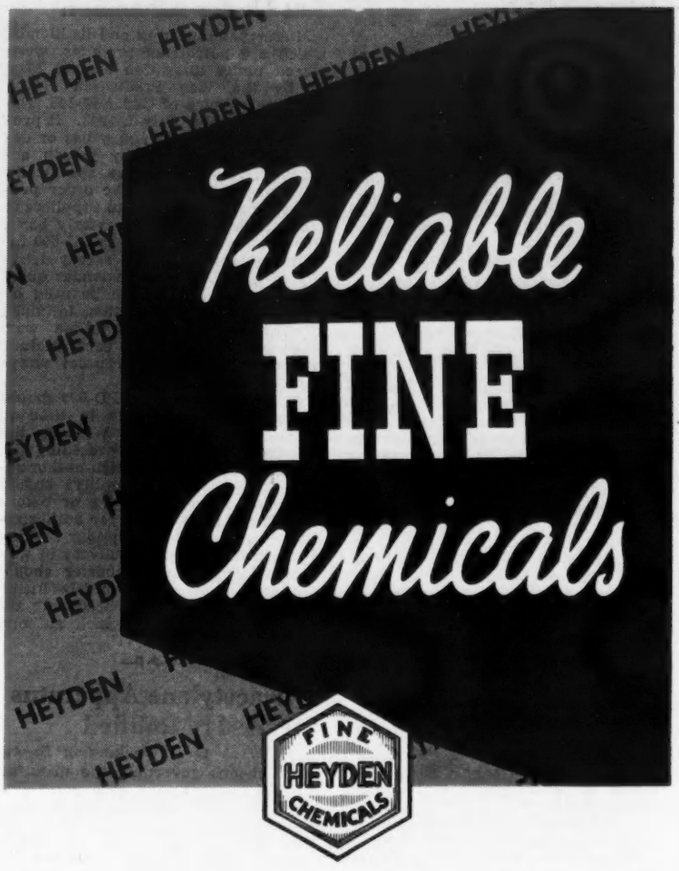
BENZOL helps him parachute to safety

"Bailing out" and dropping slowly, safely to earth saves the lives of untold numbers of our airmen in training and in action. The parachutes—on which our fliers depend—depend largely upon nylon for their manufacture. And Benzol is a most important ingredient in making nylon. Much of the Benzol used in this vital war production is J&L CP Benzol, of laboratory quality now produced in ever-increasing volume.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
CONTROLLED QUALITY BY-PRODUCTS FOR WAR

J&L STEEL

BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE · SULPHATE OF AMMONIA



Formaldehyde

U. S. P. SOLUTION

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

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(PENTAERYTHRITOL TECHNICAL)

Write for complete products list

In the interest of continued prompt service to you and our other friends
PLEASE SPEED THE RETURN OF OUR EMPTY TANK CARS, DRUMS & CARBOYS

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Chemical Corporation
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO BRANCH 180 N. WACKER DRIVE

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Simplifying Their Lines While Devising Economical Formulations—Linseed Oil Pinch to Tighten When WPB Imposes New Use Limitations—Government Business Keeps Active

A further extension and amplification of belated Spring painting operations within the past week, while making additional inroads on the inventories of dealers, have failed to exercise a stimulating influence upon new production of finished paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers of those mediums for civilian maintenance painting or upon the primary markets for the materials constituting these products. For the drain upon store stocks, most of which had been built up to unwarrantably large proportions earlier in the year, has not yet depleted them to levels whereat they require immediate replenishment.

On the other hand, the buying movement in these materials, especially among the pigments, fillers and colors, resulting from the purchasing by federal procurement agencies for military account, is keeping the first hands' market fairly active and well calculated to compensate importers, processors and mixers for the loss of much civilian business, were it not for the generally prevalent keen competition over government orders which is tending to reduce somewhat the customary profit-margins on such business.

Meanwhile, paint makers are gauging their current and prospective output by the steadily diminishing amount of linseed oil which they are being permitted to employ, cutting down the number of colors in their manufacture of products in various lines to irreducible minima, making substantial reductions in the sizes of packages formerly employed and otherwise simplifying their lists, in accordance with Simplified Practice Recommendation R1 44-42 while devising new economical formulations for both outside and inside paints which will meet the imminently expected specifications of WPB for conserving linseed oil supplies by limiting the amounts that may be used in the various types of paints.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With WPB seeing no need for a further upbuilding of its stockpile of pig lead, while current domestic production holds out so well and importations show no appreciable diminution, oxidizers and other lead pigment makers are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements in the market for metallic lead. Prices of pig lead have continued at unchanged levels in the week May 14 to 21, at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Though there is a plethora of zinc ore and concentrates, the supply of zinc slabs is still far from plentiful. Latest arrivals of concentrates have included two sizable lots aggregating 5,698,343 kilos. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week May 14 to 21, at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A slight improvement is noted in the buying movement in this pigment but the current volume, though greater than in recent weeks, is still far smaller than at corresponding periods for several years past.

Lead Titanate.—Showing some increase in shipments within the past week over those of the first two weeks of this month, but still rather sluggish in its movement.

Litharge.—Only a moderate business is reported in this material.

Lithopone.—War production orders continue fair sized, but civilian account exhibits a seasonal shrinkage.

Orange Mineral.—Only a seasonally waning demand is noted.

Red Lead.—Interest diminishing as production of paint requiring linseed oil continues restricted by limitations on use of this oil.

Titanium Dioxide. — Buying by paint makers manifesting a seasonal shrinkage but purchasing by paper coaters catering to periodical publishers continues to reach sizable proportions.

White Lead.—Government business is keeping this pigment fairly active, despite a steady recession in the volume of orders on civilian account.

Zinc Oxides.—Continue in brisk demand, with a further expansion in volume looked for as the pace of the synthetic rubber production program is quickened. Despite the slimness of current supplies of zinc slabs, French process oxides are being turned out in fair quantities and are in keen demand while American process oxides are also active.

Dry Colors

Although leading color makers note a falling off in civilian business of 40 percent below the volume of the past two years, they generally report such a heavy influx of war production orders as to compensate them for this recession in non-essential account. There is still an adequate supply of raw materials for the production of most dry and chemical colors to meet all current requirements.

Alkali Blue.—In fair inquiry and sufficient supply.

Bone Blacks. — Continue in fairly brisk call.

Carbon Blacks.—In constantly increasing demand with every prospect for a further amplification of the buying movement in gas blacks as the synthetic rubber production program gets further under way.

Chrome Colors.—Despite a seasonal decline in civilian business, the market for chrome colors continues fairly lively under the stimulus of war production orders. Chrome green and yellow and zinc yellow are still moving steadily, with their prices well maintained at the levels reached last Summer and Fall, which are somewhat under the maximum figures named by OPA in its MPR 180.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Buying movement stimulated by increasing demand for asbestos sheathing or sidings for residences. Prices firmly held on both Canadian and domestic grades.

Barytes.—Continues in moderate call. Prices well maintained.

Charcoal. — Suppliers confidently expecting the granting of their application for more adequate prices which will enable them to cover hugely in-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

WE'RE IN THE BUSINESS
OF SELLING
results

Whether you buy
for specification use or
other formulations
you can be sure Imperial
pigments will give
the results
for which they are intended.

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
Pigment Color Division GLENS FALLS, N.Y.
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch Offices and Warehouses:

Boston	Cleveland	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Dallas
New York	Detroit	Seattle	San Francisco	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	Baltimore	Louisville

NEVILLE
Here's the answer
. . . to the critical lacquer diluent problem

TOLLAC
. . . a superior lacquer diluent containing valuable properties, possessing great strength and solvency, and excellent evaporation qualities.

NEVSOL
. . . preferred in many formulations for its rapid evaporation and satisfactory strength and solvency at less cost.

Ask for prices and information

Both of these solvents are subject to W. P. B. Allocation under M-137.

A6

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH • PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Effort

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
TAR PAINTS • RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, SHINGLE STAIN OILS

STEARATES

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

GILSONITE

The unique Asphalt of many uses

CLEAN AND UNIFORM
BOTH HIGH AND LOW MELTING POINT TYPES

Prompt shipment in carloads from
Craig, Colorado and Madison, Illinois

Warehouses for less than carload shipments
located at convenient points

BARBER ASPHALT CORPORATION
BARBER, NEW JERSEY

TURNER
chemicals

PERSULPHATE OF POTASH
PERSULPHATE OF AMMONIA
COPPER CARBONATE
BORAX

JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD N. J. CHICAGO

creased costs and afford some margin of profit. WPB's allocations for civilian use in the current month show that applications have been granted to the extent indicated below, after adjustment for excessive requests:—In part for tobacco curing 60 percent; railroad diners, 85 percent; miscellaneous industries, 75 percent; tinners, roofers, tin metal workers, plumbing, 87 percent; wrought iron, 50 percent; powdered iron, 50 percent, and legume innoculants, 50 percent.

China Clay.—Buying interest at low ebb. Supply sizable.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Movement into consuming channels continues slow but steady.

Graphite.—In fair request at recently revised prices.

Gypsum.—Moderate shipments continue to be made. Prices steady.

Mica.—Paint industry continues to make sizable purchases of both dry-ground and water-ground grades of scrap. Processors keeping pace with current demand. Prices well maintained at the recently advanced levels. Latest arrivals of strategic mica have included 912 cases of block and 3,284 cases of splittings.

Talc.—In moderate inquiry and fair supply. Prices well maintained.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue in keen demand with prices firmly maintained, and, despite the drastic limitations on the use of linseed oil, there is also a sizable supply and a fairly brisk movement of linoresinates and other linseed-oil-based substitutes for naphthanates.

Lacquer Materials

Despite the fact that quite a few lacquer materials are quoted on a delivered basis, investigation last week failed to uncover any price alterations having been made as a result of the lower freight rates which became effective May 15. Factors were of the opinion that, since increases had been absorbed when rates advanced, no reductions were in order on the decline.

Nitrocellulose.—The supply and demand situation in soluble nitrocellulose having eased, WPB has revoked general preference order M-196, governing this material.

Film Scrap.—Little change noted in market conditions. Of interest to factors in the market is the announcement by WPB that that agency has limited the use of preference ratings for the purchase of photographic film to those assigned on forms PD-1A, PD-3A, PD-25A, PD-25F, and PD-870. To be valid, ratings assigned on these forms must be AA-5 or higher.

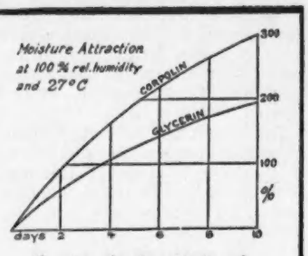
Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine had a steady or firm tone much of the time last week. Daily changes in quotations were narrow. As a result of more favorable weather production operations in the woods showed a further expansion, but there was no pressure of offerings in marketing centers, although arrivals showed an increase. The crop movement, however, was still below expectations for this period of the year. The increase in trade noted in the previous week was apparently maintained. The government was in the market for pale rosins, the quantity sought being reported as 9,000 barrels. Reports were also current to the effect that some business in rosin had been closed for export. Civilian consumption of rosin in the soap and paper industries appeared to be on the increase. Contracts were reported to have been placed by the government last week for 480,000 pounds of grade I and 31,000 pounds of grade N wood rosin.

Turpentine. — Business here continued along the same narrow lines noted in the previous week, but in some quarters an increase was reported in the volume of inquiries received for small lots to fill current needs.

Chicago, May 21.—Turpentine more active. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

Savannah, May 21.—Following is a rec-



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See this paper, issue of
February 8, 1943, page 50

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For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

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ord of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	63¾	2,100	41	247	25,910
Tuesday	63½	4,600	380	313	25,977
Wednesday	63½	1,750	117	2	26,092
Thursday	63½	350	74	142	26,024
Friday	63¾	144	2,200	...	26,168

* No trading.

Rosin.—Small-lot business still appeared to be the rule in the local market last week. Inquiries and orders for such quantities, however, were received in a somewhat larger volume. The prevailing tone was steady.

Savannah, May 21.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.76	$2.77	$2.77	$2.75	$2.78
D	...	2.99	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.01
E	...	3.44	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
F	...	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.45	3.45
G	...	3.55	3.54	3.55	3.55	3.55
H	...	3.55	3.54	3.57	3.57	3.56
I	...	3.56	3.55	3.58	3.60	3.60
K	...	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77
M	...	3.80	3.78	3.81	3.84	3.82
N	...	3.80	3.81	3.81	3.84	3.85
WG	...	4.15	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.12
WW	...	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.31	4.35
X	...	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.31	4.35
	—Barrels—					
Sales	...	448	568	411	641	460
Receipts	...	194	530	286	310	224
Shipments	...	...	...	4,638	500	410
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	77,867

* No trading.

Chicago, May 21.—Rosin trade better. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.46 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.37; M grade, $5.52; W. W. grade, $6.06.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Spot supplies light.

Rosin Oil.—Increase noted in the request for moderate quantities. Market firm.

Tar.—Consumption large in various industries. Contract deliveries steady.

Shellac

Large consumption went on apace and there was far greater need for material than there was shellac to supply. The greatest possible care in allocating the material arriving on this market is exercised and precious little goes for any use not directly ordained by the war program. Substitutes make their way, but shellac is an article not easily supplanted by any other material or combination of materials. For some uses, the substitutes prove sufficiently usable to afford some relief from the prevailing shortage of stocks of genuine shellac.

Synthetic Resins

With the use of raw materials still greatly restricted by WPB orders, the output of the phenol-formaldehyde, urea and phthalic alkyd resins available for other than war production uses continues greatly limited. Producers and suppliers could sell twice the quantities of these resins that they are now marketing, if permitted to do so. Although WPB's allocations for civilian use for the current month show more liberality than for some time, the bulk of the business in these resins is still being furnished by war orders.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Buying interest continues keen but stocks, especially of foreign origin, are scanty, forcing consumers to have recourse to substitutes in numerous instances. The substitute for Egyptian is a salient example of this practice.

OPA has issued two directives for establishing maximum prices for asphalt and asphalt products of foreign origin and also for petroleum-based roofing flux. In amendment 5 to MPR 323, it has ruled that maximum prices for imported asphalt and asphalt products are government by the General Maximum Price Regulation and Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 12 and has raised the maximum price of roofing flux in St. Paul and Minneapolis to the extent of 50 cents, bringing it to $13.75 per ton, but has stipulated on this score that any reduction in freight costs after April 1 last, including taxes, must be deducted from the maximum price. In its amendment 4 to this MPR 323,

Copals.—Further expansion is noted in the employment of Congo gum as a substitute for the scarce synthetic resins and shellacs in the making of protective coatings. Varnish makers continue buying sufficiently to keep up their allowable 60 days' inventories. Supplies of both unsorted and

Natural ASPHALTS

"Blackest of Asphalts." Used for over half a century. Pigmented by nature. A dense black natural product with higher melting point than Gilsonite. Used for air-drying and baking japans, rubber finishes, heat resisting blacks, etc. We can offer suggestions for easy handling.

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PROSEIN* (PRIORITY NOT REQUIRED) *—now available for extending or replacing Casein!* —mechanically refined soybean protein adhesive product. For water paints and special coatings — backing and sealing paints for floor coverings—paper coatings—washable wallpaper coatings—sizes—emulsifying and stabilizing of oil-in-water emulsions. Contracts offered.

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Makers of Finest Synthetic Resins

Leading the Field
Reichard - Coulston
IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
SYNTHETIC-NATURAL
Meeting Specifications of
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MARITIME COMMISSION
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sorted grades are fairly sizable, with shipments of unsorted gum from the Belgian Congo expected to be materially increased within the relatively near future. But there are not likely to be any notable shipments to this country of the Manila gum or any of the other spirit soluble descriptions until the Japanese are driven out of the lands of their production. The demand for these gums is keen but, for the most part, unfillable. Latest importations of Congo gum have aggregated 514 bags.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With current domestic production reduced to 10 percent of normal and with no likelihood that even the 800 tons of this material from Argentina, whose importation has recently been authorized by WPB, can reach the U.S.A. for more than a month or six weeks, the market for both acid process and rennet casein remains in a sta e of flux. Leading domestic producers are being compelled to fill the orders of consumers whose applications for allocations have been approved by WPB as best they can, although frequently unable to accommodate customers of long standing and unable to make any profit on these operations, because the cost of dry skimmed milk is so high that they cannot process it and sell their product at the prescribed ceiling levels without sustaining a loss.

Glues.—Scarcity of raw materials continues to restrict production of both bone and hide glues. The demand is rampant and producers are accumulating a huge backlog of orders from importunate consumers. Some producers are seeking to satisfy their customers by allotting current output among them. Prices are strongly maintained on all grades.

—O-P-D—

Buffalo Paint Club Elects Boggess Head

Robert C. Boggess, general sales manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vegetable and linseed oils, Buffalo, was elected president of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, May 14. Mr. Boggess, long connected with the Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, was from 1925 to 1933 manager of the New York office of he company leaving for Buffalo in the named general sales manager.

R. C. Boggess

Other officers of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association elected at the recent meeting are:—Vice-president, Charles T. O'Connor of Dunez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc.; secretary, Richard B. Mather; treasurer, H. Vernon Smith, McDougall-Butler Company. Homer H. Steele, former manager, Buffalo warehouse, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was made an honorary life member.

—O-P-D—

Whitney Eastman Now With General Mills

Whitney Eastman will join General Mills, Inc., as an executive in the field of special investigation and research May 15, Mr. Eastman until recently was vice-president and director of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company with which he had been associated since 1928. Mr. Eastman was, from 1919 to 1938, an executive of the W. O. Goodrich Company, which became a part of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company in 1928.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Trade Briefs

Kessler Chemical Company has moved its offices and plant to State road and Cottman avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Emsco Equipment Company, Newark, N. J., has appointed Raymond D. Seely sales manager of its machinery and equipment division.

Slate sold at quarries in the United States in 1942 amounted to 590,770 short tons according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. This was a decrease of 5 percent as compared with 1941.

H. P. Scheel has terminated his partnership in the firm of L. Kruger & Co., to join the firm of E. Gumpert, 75 West street, this city, in charge of its chemical department.

Elmer R. Miller, manager of the molded goods department of the industrial products sales division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, retired from active service May 1 after 44 years with the company.

Ferbert - Schorndorfer Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, held a banquet recently in the Cleveland Club and presented nine employees with the company for twenty years with diamond pins. Thirty-four men and one woman employee were presented with ruby pins for ten years or more of service.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

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No. 3 Rotary Wet Granulator
Produces an unusually firm quality of granulation. Dissembled for cleaning by removing two set screws. Granulates approximately 600 pounds of sugar or similar material per hour.
Complete catalog of pharmaceutical manufacturing equipment on request
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Narrower Changes in Domestic Flaxseed Prices—Linseed Oil Trade Still Awaiting Action on Ceiling — Live Hogs Steadier After Recent Weakness—Business Generally Slow

A firm tone continued to prevail in all branches of the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases, and there was nothing in the developments of the week to suggest that any change in the situation in this respect is likely to be witnessed in the near future. New business remained slow, activity in most quarters apparently being confined mainly to the forwarding of supplies on uncompleted contracts.

Changes in flaxseed quotations in domestic markets, though frequent, were within narrower limits than in recent preceding weeks, and business in linseed oil remained quiet, especially as official action on the expected ceiling on seed and oil was still lacking. Reports concerning the new flaxseed crop were conflicting. The condition of the soil appeared to be favorable, but temperatures in many sections were abnormally low.

Crop accounts from Southern states regarding cotton, peanuts and soybeans were rather more optimistic. In the case of cotton, however, there is apparently danger of serious damage from boll weevil should the weather during June and July be cloudy and wet, the weevil survival this year being considerably greater than in recent preceding years.

Western markets for live hogs were steadier after a recent rather sharp decline in prices although arrivals at some points were on the increase, with the indications pointing to a further expansion in marketing in the not distant future.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving steadily on contracts. Spot oil scarce. Market firm.

Mustard Seed.—Inquiries numerous. Little free oil available. Market steady.

Oiticica.—Still under allocation control and market quiet. Prices stationary.

Olive.—Quiet in absence of any increase in offerings. According to a government report weather in California favorable for olives; trees in good condition; blooming not yet started generally and too early for reliable crop estimates.

Peanut.—Steady at maximum prices. Primary offerings of peanuts and oil scarce. Some rainfull in Southwest, but in central Texas peanut crop needs more moisture. Beneficial rains received in Southeastern States.

Rapeseed.—Market bare of offerings. Seed reported strong and tending upward abroad. In United Provinces of India dealings in seed for future delivery prohibited.

Sunflower.—Offerings lacking and market nominal locally. First official estimate of 1942-43 sunflower seed crop in Argentina 335,000 tons; previous season, 670,000 tons.

Tung.—Moderate lots moving to qualified buyers at steady prices.

Los Angeles, May 18.—Vegetable oils firm at ceilings. Offerings extremely light. Chinawood, nominal at 38c. per pound, tankcarfs to qualified buyers. Coconut, crude, qualified buyers can purchase at 8c., tankcars. Copra, crushers bidding $105 per short ton. Soybean, quoted at 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound in tankcars.

Chicago, May 21.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Domestic flaxseed prices showed irregularity, changes generally being within comparatively narrow limits.

Minneapolis, May 21.—Cash flaxseed demand continued strong, all buyers avidly picking up the meager offerings at higher premiums. Most seed is being merchandized on a "to arrive" basis and the few spot cars that come in here are, to all practical purchases, being auctioned to the crushers. Crop news continues rather discouraging. Warmer weather has helped somewhat in the past few days but reports of damage on all kinds were received. Grain dealers said that the flax had probably suffered the most of any Spring sown crop.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$3.20½	$3.08½	$3.05½
Monday	3.21½	3.08½	3.05½
Tuesday	3.22½	3.09	3.06½
Wednesday	3.23¾	3.11½	3.06¾
Thursday	2.23¾	2.11¾	3.06¾
Friday	...	3.10	3.05½

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.3	194.3	194.3	194.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	154,500	157,600	525,000	11,200
Since Sept. 1	17,710,400	9,358,800	2,661,300	776,800

Buenos Aires, May 21.—No flaxseed offered. Exports this week 327,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 79,000 to the Continent. Visible supply 41,339,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—The local market remained quiet and nominal.

Minneapolis, May 21.—Linseed meal slow. Crushers were unable to catch up with old instructions, in fact, in some cases they lost rather than gained ground on the stack of instructions on hand. Ceiling prices prevailed at the $40 level and trade in spot or nearby meal was practically nil.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	9,960,000	5,000,000
Since Sept. 1	361,740,000	290,382,000

Linseed Oil

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for linseed oil, many consumers and dealers still being disposed to hold off in the absence of the expected official action on ceiling prices for flaxseed and linseed oil. Flaxseed prices showed irregularity, but changes were generally narrow and local linseed quotations remained steady. Production here has been on a diminishing scale recently and it is contended that crushing in other parts of the country will also be curtailed in the near future owing to a shortage of seed, with the possibility of a complete cessation of operations before new-crop domestic seed becomes available, unless imports are resumed. The government announced recent special purchases of 1,120,000 poundys of boiled oil at 15½c. per pound and 300,000 pounds of edible oil at 14.2c.

Minneapolis, May 21.—Shortage of cash flax offerings forced a small curtailment in linseed oil production during the past week. Outlook is very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of flax; supplies, crushers say, and many predict that running time with Northwest mills during the June-July period will fall off seriously unless further supplies are made available through import or through broader country shipments in the Northwest. Shipping instructions

Association Meetings:—

Bureau of Raw Materials for Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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drum lots or C/L
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STEARIC ACID
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RUFATS
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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
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Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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STEARIC ACID
Single, Double and Triple Pressed
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Light Color, Various Titres,
Barrels, Drums and Tankcars
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U. S. P. Specifications Guaranteed
88% SAPONIFICATION
CRUDE GLYCERIN
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from civilian trade were mediocre but government agencies were urgently ordering out their oil. Expanding inquiry from shortening manufactures was becoming more of a market factor.

Quotations on tankcar lots remained unchanged at 15c. per pound, cooperage lots at 15.9c. and warehouse at 16.3c.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	10,980,000	6,600,000
Since Sept. 1	211,840,000	165,144,000

Los Angeles, May 18.—Condition of California flaxseed May 1 indicated crop of 5,100,000 bushels; 1942 crop, 3,535,000 bushels. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 15.2c. per pound; drum, car lots, ex mill, 15.6c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained stagnant. Crude oil was firm in the South with offerings still scarce and ceiling prices bid in all sections. Western hog markets were steadier after a recent sharp decline in prices. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended May 15 averaged 255 pounds against 259 pounds in the previous week and 258 pounds last year. Cotton crop news was more favorable, good progress being reported in many sections. The weevil situation, however, was described in an official report as threatening in eleven States.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	13.95@14.45
October	....	....	13.95 Nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Primary markets firm at ceilings. Offerings light.

Memphis, May 21.—Ceiling prices bid for vegetable oils. Shipments made through allocations. Meals continue tight. Demand keen. Most mills closed. Cotton crop two weeks late.

Atlanta, May 18.—Oilseed products remain scarce. Ceiling prices bid. Oilseed crop prospects improved; acreage increased.

Fatty Acids

The situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry for various products and a generally firm tone. In some cases supplies are inadequate for demand. Consumption of fatty acids used in the textile and soap industries remains heavy.

Chicago, May 21.—Better movement of fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

God.—Steady here in company with primary situation. Importations light recently. Inquiries noted.

Sardine.—Refined oil inquiry limited to small lots. Spot supplies light. Market firm.

Baltimore, May 19.—Indications of menhaden in Florida waters, but fishing companies hampered by labor shortage. One Lewes, Del., company expects to operate only four boats against 12 last season. One cargo of herring scrap has been received here. Oil prices remain at ceiling.

Los Angeles, May 18.—Sardine fishing starts August 1. No old crop oil unsold. No trading in new crop futures expected until fish price fixed with fishermen.

—*Continued on page 43*

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LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
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PALE WOOD
ROSINS

Soap makers find these Crosby Pale Wood Rosins very valuable in overcoming the current shortage of fats.

All grades available from I to X. Exceptionally clean and uniform. Produced under rigid technical control twenty-four hours a day.

CROSBY NAVAL STORES, INC.
PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI

Fats, Oils Production and Consumption

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils for March, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative February, 1943, figures, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Factory operations — Production Pounds		Consumption Pounds		Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds	
	March	February	March	February	March 31	Feb. 28
Babassu, crude	[2]	[2]	955,000	505,000	9,845,000	10,710,000
Babassu, refined	[2]	[2]	196,000	300,000	290,000	134,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	7,448,000	5,622,000	2,259,000	2,479,000	12,489,000	10,050,000
No. 3, crude	2,275,000	1,982,000	1,649,000	1,394,000	5,244,000	4,817,000
dehydrated	543,000	491,000	949,000	876,000	8,175,000	7,922,000
sulphonated	.....	.....	352,000	344,000	1,040,000	1,213,000
Chinawood or tung	1,191,000	1,068,000	1,164,000	1,052,000	30,733,000	31,308,000
Coconut, crude	17,712,000	8,924,000	7,422,000	7,117,000	161,712,000	146,491,000
Refined	3,068,000	3,434,000	3,859,000	3,423,000	4,188,000	4,732,000
Corn, crude	21,670,000	19,762,000	23,211,000	19,748,000	17,876,000	18,751,000
Refined	21,422,000	18,446,000	11,854,000	11,937,000	11,936,000	12,264,000
Cottonseed, crude	104,833,000	123,138,000	128,346,000	145,769,000	116,640,000	140,655,000
Refined	119,766,000	134,595,000	134,575,000	145,702,000	318,303,000	318,380,000
Linseed	63,214,000	69,346,000	46,320,000	41,558,000	288,551,000	278,601,000
Olive, edible	2,035,000	3,477,000	99,000	117,000	5,262,000	7,421,000
Inedible	[2]	[2]	48,000	65,000	446,000	947,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	436,000	424,000	9,196,000	9,491,000
Oiticica	.....	.....	328,000	258,000	7,291,000	7,485,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	[3]	.....	.....	1,057,000	1,077,000
Refined	.....	.....	53,000	39,000	449,000	452,000
Palm, crude	.....	.....	3,212,000	3,061,000	87,441,000	85,481,000
Refined	[3]	[3]	300,000	540,000	371,000	448,000
Peanut crude or virgin[4]	14,780,000	16,436,000	16,440,000	14,291,000	18,271,000	17,743,000
Refined	15,362,000	13,529,000	6,520,000	4,902,000	27,321,000	21,470,000
Sesame	.....	.....	20,000	7,000	1,520,000	642,000
Soybean, crude	115,321,000	107,739,000	106,523,000	97,197,000	126,507,000	108,735,000
Refined	96,989,000	89,103,000	95,622,000	80,168,000	73,752,000	69,995,000
All other	921,000	1,534,000	2,529,000	1,745,000	45,985,000	34,728,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	133,284,000	156,653,000	4,333,000	5,183,000	127,385,000	124,598,000
Neatsfoot oil	264,000	286,000	683,000	520,000	2,076,000	2,076,000
Tallow, edible	10,476,000	10,691,000	7,481,000	6,808,000	8,768,000	6,244,000
Inedible	65,997,000	70,301,000	106,087,000	98,160,000	152,229,000	166,070,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	4,000	99,000	757,000	574,000	8,853,000	9,322,000
Cod oil	20,000	7,000	789,000	758,000	4,188,000	4,719,000
Marine mammal oils	.....	.....	1,000,000	891,000	56,423,000	54,222,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]404,000	[5]3,871,000	9,681,000	11,436,000	125,214,000	133,542,000
Other liver oil	308,000	336,000	256,000	231,000	2,375,000	2,809,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	43,651,000	44,026,000	59,357,000	56,241,000	83,483,000	92,688,000
Wool grease	1,372,000	1,110,000	1,710,000	1,352,000	3,977,000	4,015,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	14,186,000	13,352,000	14,061,000	14,029,000	11,331,000	11,692,000
high gravity and yellow distilled	7,410,000	6,771,000	4,691,000	4,070,000	22,808,000	21,971,000
Chemically pure	5,565,000	5,550,000	2,159,000	2,012,000	24,764,000	22,998,000
Hydrogenated oils—						
Edible	126,180,000	108,329,000	121,768,000	117,020,000	24,885,000	30,099,000
Inedible	[3] 15,430,000	13,975,000	14,594,000	13,709,000	6,662,000	6,020,000
Shortening	134,785,000	124,958,000	249,000	263,000	38,272,000	41,285,000
Winterized vegetable oils	34,452,000	37,378,000	5,335,000	4,730,000	44,510,000	42,968,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	14,833,000	16,265,000	16,386,000	13,117,000	5,740,000	7,870,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,885,000	1,847,000	2,262,000	2,305,000	582,000	702,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,976,000	684,000	362,000	627,000	5,505,000	3,157,000
Grease and lard oil	6,834,000	7,472,000	4,612,000	3,691,000	5,996,000	5,407,000
Oleo oil	7,436,000	8,931,000	2,567,000	2,521,000	4,925,000	5,080,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,296,000	7,187,000	7,451,000	5,841,000	[6]9,699,000	[6]12,193,000
Stearic acid	5,192,000	4,892,000	2,950,000	2,417,000	[7]9,370,000	[7]9,122,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	17,000	14,000	122,000	120,000	455,000	552,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,279,000	4,254,000	4,026,000	3,836,000	3,145,000	3,400,000
Inedible	4,430,000	4,887,000	1,151,000	953,000	3,033,000	3,264,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	11,264,000	11,776,000	10,988,000	10,008,000	13,486,000	13,057,000
Tallow oil	982,000	859,000	878,000	856,000	2,988,000	2,783,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	12,270,000	13,188,000	11,355,000	9,782,000	23,443,000	21,858,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	17,020,000	16,281,000	16,304,000	18,106,000	56,707,000	57,003,000

Raw Materials

Raw materials used to produce vegetable oils were as follows:—

	Consumed Tons Mar. 31-Feb. 28		Stocks Tons Mar. 31-Feb. 28	
Castor beans	10,315	7,941	10,085	5,389
Copra	13,820	6,914	15,959	23,651
Corn germs	31,785	29,391	231	502
Cottonseed	332,258	397,326	483,318	759,428
Flaxseed	94,736	100,306	137,481	188,883
Olives	6,378	11,232	96	1,158
Soybeans	391,982	366,460	849,735	863,453
Tung nuts	3,752	3,368	4,284	3,606
Other	2,135	2,486	1,501	1,839

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 222,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and no menhaden for March, and corresponding figures for February are 3,741,000 and 8,000 pounds.
[6] Includes 4,064,000 and 5,395,000 pounds in hands of producers for March and February respectively.
[7] Includes 1,888,000 and 1,906,000 pounds in hands of producers for March and February respectively.

Cottonseed Crushings Up

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1943	1942
Receipts	4,423,914	3,880,588
Crushed	4,197,567	3,715,046
On hand April 30	298,378	296,071

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1943	1942
Produced	1,302,896,000	1,154,432,000
Shipped	1,291,030,000	1,143,340,000
On hand April 30	89,472,000	105,456,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1943	1942
Produced	1,145,940,000	995,019,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand April 30	299,847,000	399,053,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1943	1942
Produced	1,856,701	1,621,027
Shipped	2,009,370	1,473,433
On hand April 30	37,451	312,038

Hulls

	Tons 1943	1942
Produced	1,011,846	921,548
Shipped	1,031,224	947,536
On hand April 30	24,740	125,461

Linters

	Bales 1943	1942
Produced	1,260,804	1,094,613
Shipped	1,019,026	1,122,217
On hand April 30	285,073	95,550

Oils, Fats, Waxes

—Continued from page 42

Fats and Greases

Lard. — Spot transactions in cash product limited owing to lack of free supplies of consequence. Market firm. Government announced purchases recently aggregating 47,000,000 pounds of refined lard at from 14.30c. to 15.24c. per pound.

Tallow. — Contract deliveries continued to absorb bulk of output. Spot product in light supply. Recent special purchase announced by the government of 915,500 pounds of edible tallow.

Animal Oils

Lard. — Production below normal owing to shortage of raw materials. Inquiry active. Little free oil available.

Neatsfoot.—Output curtailed by inadequate supplies of basic material. Spot oil in light supply. Inquiries numerous.

Waxes

A strong market for waxes prevailed throughout the past week. It was a market in which consumptive capacity exceeded available stocks and hence transactions were under a tight rein which could be relaxed only by a restoration of something akin to normal reserves in the warehouses of dealers. And that desired eventuality seems impossible to attain so long as the war program requires strict allocation of goods to be imported and the quantities thereof to be permitted.

—O-P-D—

Be a Blood Donor

Paint Colors Discussed

Paint Progress, published by the New Jersey Zinc Company, this city, feature article is captioned—What Are the Most Used Paint Colors? The article discusses the extent to which plant lighting can be improved by utilizing the floor, when painted in a white or light colored paint, as a reflector of light. This issue also carries a story on the conservation of steel through paint protection.

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in Oil or Dry Powder Form

Standard Brands Viosterol

400,000 U. S. P.
units of Vitamin D per gram in neutral vegetable oil

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Irradiated Ergosterol

(Steenbock Process)

400,000 U. S. P.
units of Vitamin D per gram in neutral vegetable oil

Manufacturers find these Viosterols an ideal oil base for capsules, tablets and mixtures compounded on an oil base.

No royalties.

And these Vitamin D sources are *immediately available!*

HY-DEE Irradiated Yeast Powder

(Steenbock Process)

24,000 U. S. P. units Vitamin D per gram
(24,000,000 units per kilo)
(1,500 U. S. P. units per grain)

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Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast Type 700-H

(Steenbock Process)

guaranteed to contain not less than 7,200 U. S. P. units of Vitamin D per gram (3,200,000 units per pound).

These products, most stable in combination with mineral substances, are particularly adaptable in making plain and coated tablets, and powder mixtures.

Their dry powder form assures ease in handling.

Standard Brands Incorporated

Pharmaceutical Division — *595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.*

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

No. African Crude Tartar Offers and Prices in Hand of Government —Cut in Freight Rates Fails to Change Delivered Prices —No $9 Ceiling for Low Cost Caffeine

Impact of the North African victory dispersed itself over the more solid ground of definite import programs involving not only argols, wine lees, and calcium tartrate for tartaric acid and tartrate manufacture, but also the raw materials for other Reporter products. Milk powder purchases continued to be reported in seven figures and the War Production Board undertook to assure the producers ample stocks from the adequate national supply of barrels. Sales activities of caffeine makers with a $9 ceiling were curbed. No lithium compounds for civilian use in May were allocated by WPB. And that body simplified the procedure governing the allocation of isopropyl alcohol. Such was the major outline of the week in drugs and fine chemicals.

Concerning North African raw materials, it was learned that future importations depend on a program of the Federal Government. Transport of raw materials and pricing thereof is now solely a province of the U. S., government; private negotiations between users and shippers are out. If the needs of industries can be met without jeopardizing the war program, tartaric acid makers may soon be processing North African raw materials.

Caffeine made from low cost raw material may not be sold at $9 per pound, the special OPA ceiling set for a group of producers using high cost crude material. Low cost caffeine may sell only between the $2.80 to $3.45 limits regardless of who makes it and prevents what might be an abuse of privilege.

No lithium compounds for civilian use in May was due to the war equipment program taking all allocatable material. May 3 to 14 purchases of milk powder totaled 8,937,940 pounds. Simplified allocation procedure in isopropyl alcohol was setup by amending the WPB General Preference Order M-168.

The Interstate Commerce Commission revocation of its last previous permission for a rise in railroad freight rates left delivered prices for drugs and fine chemicals untouched. When the rates were raised, the rise had been absorbed by industry.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.5	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—No let down in the steady, sustained, and excellent volume of business in this item. Production is excellent.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Clear evidence exists in support of the view that the takings of the Food Distribution Administration is likely to continue high. Production pushed as hard as possible to cope with the national needs.

Acid, Citric.—Large number of inquiries for each and every reported or rumored substitute is clear evidence of the inability of the producers of citric acid completely to supply all requirements. Government buying takes away many pounds otherwise available for civilian needs.

Acid, Gallic.—Leading suppliers continued to report low inventories and little hope for a larger reserve in the nearby future. Situation strong.

Acid, Mandelic.—Inquiry active and sales volume amounts to substantial heights. Deliveries on a very good basis in most instances.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Heavy demand reflects huge consumption of this vitamin and everything of record at this time indicates the maintenance of request at high levels for an indefinite period of time.

Acid, Nitric.—The chemically pure grades came in for good demand from both dealers and consumers. The deliveries were on a very satisfactory basis.

Acid Pyrogallic.—U.S.P. acid reserves were on the short side and nothing new suggests a change for the better as concerns supplies. Prices stabilized.

Acid, Tannic.—Stocks short but the more pressing requirements of consumers of U.S.P. goods were reported being met fairly well. Strong market.

Acid, Tartaric.—Reported that the makers of tartaric acid understand that the proper governmental authorities even now are working on the problem of getting raw material from Algeria and Tunisia and the establishment of an equitable price for such material. Stocks there are known to be large and it is only a matter of making their transport and sale fit in with the far more important program of carrying the war to the already very uncomfortable Germans and Italians. Anything that would interfere with that first order of business of the United States won't be done.

Agar.—No reason exists to expect more than extremely moderate supplies from domestic sources. And much of the future production may be earmarked for government purchases.

Alcohol.—Little new in this item. High production meets high consumption and the limitation of adequate storage facilities for alcohol not immediately consumed by the war program. Only a part—a rather small part—of the synthetic rubber plants are in operation but the number will increase steadily and hence consumption of alcohol may be expected to rise.

Argols.—See report on Tartaric Acid.

Castor Oil.—Total arrival of beans since January 1 is 133,270,600 pounds. Latest arrival was 7,975,950 pounds. If the approximate arrivals per month thus far this year be maintained monthly over the balance of 1943, approximately 319,849,440 pounds of beans should be the total for this year. It compares with the 1939 total import of 162,610,861 pounds. Maintenance of the monthly rate of imports so far this year may be doubted.

Chicago, May 19.—Castor oil continues firm. Prices are:—Cold pressed U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil.—Purchases made by the Food Distribution Administration were 1,140 gallons of 1,600 potency oil at $2.70 per gallon on May 14.

Fish Liver Oils.—The latest report of purchases by the Food Distribution Administration showed 999,372 million vitamin A units at 24½c. per mil-

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-16.

Association of Food and Drug Officials, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 24 and 28.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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lion units of 200,000 per gram potency oil.

Los Angeles, May 12.—Production of A vitamin oils from sharks reported as rather slow and the market for all potencies is quite firm. Lower potencies are especially valuable and are moving at ceiling levels. 100,000 unit A material is named at 16c.

Glycerin.—The war program in hungry for glycerin and takes every pound produced with lightning speed. Impossible to set up stable reserves.

Chicago, May 19.—Demand for glycerin holds up well. Tone of market firm. Inquiry good. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tank-car, 18c per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Some there are who scan Washington activities for action on peppermint oil prices that would divert that oil to menthol manufacture. About all Washington is expected to do is to set farmer peppermint prices at levels making sales at dealers' ceilings profitable. Did not some one in Washington say recently that menthol stocks were adequate? There is practically none in this market, however.

Milk Powder.—Between May 3 and 14, inclusive, the Food Distribution Administration bought 7,535,470 pounds of skimmed milk spray process powder, 977,902 pounds roller process, and 424,550 pounds of whole milk spray process.

Quicksilver.—Talk of a weakening of the quicksilver market seems far wide of the mark. The war machine and its cousins is taking metal eagerly and calling for more.

San Francisco, May 18.—There were no outstanding changes in the character of the quicksilver market here during this most recent week. Offerings are not given out freely, although most of the trade's requirements seems to be met. The larger producers are disposed to sell ahead, at discounts. Spot and nearby metal quoted at $191 to $192 per flask.

Quinine.—Press reports many times during the North African campaign carried news of the large use of quinine and substitutes therefore. Nothing said in similar reports from the South Pacific theatre where the needs far exceed those in Africa.

Saccharin. — Production absorbed promptly and in full measure.

Salicin.—None known to be available. It could be made here. Probably, rejuvernation of stocks must await Britain's ability to get scrap willow from Belgium.

Silver. — Latest statistical data on silver bullion used in 1942 give total at 193,933,000 ounces, compared with 135,064,000 ounces in 1941 and 62,239,000 ounces in 1940. Of the total, 78,933,000 ounces were used for coinage purposes, against 55,064,000 ounces in 1941, and 21,239,000 ounces in 1940. Industry in 1942 consumed about 115,000,000 ounces of which 60 percent was for direct and indirect military purposes not including silver used in making bus bars, transformer windings and some other uses under the provisions for the return of the metal to the Treasury after the war.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, is constructing a 115-acre plant in which 10,000 tons of butadiene will be manufactured annually.

Ko-Vite Laboratories, Inc., of Louisville, capitalized at $1,000 to manufacture drugs and medicinal compounds, has been chartered. Incorporators were Bert Richards, Herman G. Handmaker and B. B. Arnold.

Ben G. Smith has been appointed manager of the Pacific coast division of Johnson & Johnson, surgical dressing manufacturers, New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy left by Roy F. Lennon, who has obtained a leave of absence to serve as a captain in the Medical Supply in Los Angeles.

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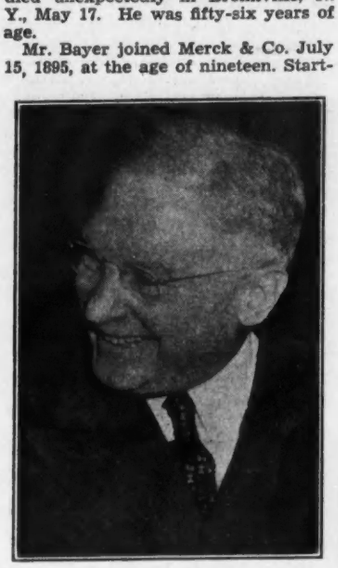
Obituaries

Gustave Bayer

Gustave Bayer, formerly manager of the New York branch of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, died unexpectedly in Bronxville, N. Y., May 17. He was fifty-six years of age.

Mr. Bayer joined Merck & Co. July 15, 1895, at the age of nineteen. Starting work in the mailing department, he held various office jobs until 1906 when he joined the sales department. In 1926 he was appointed manager of the New York branch office, the position which he held up to the time of his retirement July 1, 1941, concluding a continuous period of service of forty-six years. During World War I he acted as the company's special representative in Washington.



Gustave Bayer

Angus MacArthur

Angus MacArthur, vice-president and director of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, and general manager of its gas and coke division, with headquarters in this city, died May 9 in Old Greenwich, Conn. He was fifty-four years of age. Mr. MacArthur joined the Koppers Company in 1920 as operating engineer. He was vice-president and manager of the Connecticut Coke Company in New Haven from 1927 to 1930. Surviving are his wife, two brothers and three sisters.

Walter Saenger

Walter Saenger, vice-president of Geigy Company, manufacturer of anilin colors and extracts, this city, and president of the Bayonne Company, manufacturers of aromatics, New Jersey, died May 16, Bayside, Queens. He was fifty-nine years of age. Born in Switzerland, he joined J. R. Geigy in Basle, Switzerland, in 1911; represented that company in Calcutta, India, and came to the New York organization in 1914.

Joseph C. Trees

Joseph C. Trees, widely known wildcat oil operator, died in his office in Pittsburgh, May 19 while engaged in conservation with his partner, M. L. Benedum. He was seventy-three years of age.

Born in Trees Mills, near Delmont, Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. Trees entered the oil business with the original Standard Oil Company, where he became friendly with Mr. Benedum. They decided to buy a lease in Pleasants County, W. Va., and this was the start of their fabulous career together. Their first well came in 1896.

Surviving are his wife and a son.

Thomas F. Baker, vice-president and a director of Wessel, Duval & Co., died recently, Flushing, Queens. He was sixty-three years of age.

John F. Davis, who started in the oil business with the late John D. Rockefeller in his first plant in the Cleveland Flats District, died May 19. He was ninety-five years of ago.

Charles B. Ellis, former general traffic manager for the Gulf Oil Corporation, died in Pittsburgh, May 13. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Lothar W. Faber, president of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Brooklyn, and vice-president of the Eberhard Faber Rubber Company, Newark, died May 12, this city. He was eighty-one years of age.

James J. Johnson, president of Johnson Oil Refining Company, Chicago, died of a heart attack in his home in Wilmette, Ill., recently.

Erwin R. Lederer, consulting engineer for the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died recently. He was sixty years of age.

C. M. McClure, general manager of Frederick Stearns & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, and president of the Nyal Company, a subsidiary of Stearns & Co., died May 15. He was sixty years of age.

Robert Frank McGinnis, a buyer for the Chile Exploration Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, this city, died May 13, Port Washington, L. I. He was fifty-one years of age.

Joseph A. Robinson, sales engineer for the National Carbon Company, this city, died of a heart attack, May 16, Baldwin, L. I. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mrs. Oscar J. Schmitz, Atchison, Kans., died May 1. Her surviving husband—they were married in 1892—is manager of the Snowden-Mize Drug Company and treasurer of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association.

Wallace Thomas, assistant manager of the special products division of the Gulf Oil Company, Pittsburgh, died unexpectedly May 8.

George Willingmyre, wool authority, who served for the last ten years as United States Wool Administrator in the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, died in Riverton, N. J., May 8. He was sixty-one years of age.

Charles E. Woodbridge, former treasurer of the Texas Company, this city, died recently in Hope, N. J. He was seventy-five years of age.

William J. Walworth, mining executive and vice-president and secretary of the Howe Sound Company, this city, died May 19. New Rochelle. He was seventy-one years of age.

—O-P-D—

Gaumnitz Acting Chief Of Office of Exports

OPD Washington Bureau

Edwin W. Gaumnitz, special assistant to the executive director of the Board of Economic Warfare, has been named acting chief of the Office of Exports, BEW, succeeding Paul Cornell, resigned, it was learned May 18.

Mr. Gaumnitz is an economist, who has been with the government since 1930 when he joined the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Before joining the staff of the BEW in 1941 he was assistant administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration handling lend-lease purchases of agricultural products.

DOW CHLOROFORM, U.S.P.

High standards of purity and uniformity to which Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. is held have earned for this essential pharmaceutical product wide acceptance. They are the outgrowth of experience gained over a period of many years devoted to the production of pharmaceutical chemicals and are rigidly maintained. Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. is in demand as an anesthetic and in the manufacture of internal and external pharmaceutical preparations.

• The same high standards that govern the production of Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. are applied to all other Dow pharmaceutical chemicals. These products of distinctive purity and uniformity include Bromine, used in the manufacture of medicinal bromides, Phenol, U.S.P., Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. and Epsom Salt, U.S.P.

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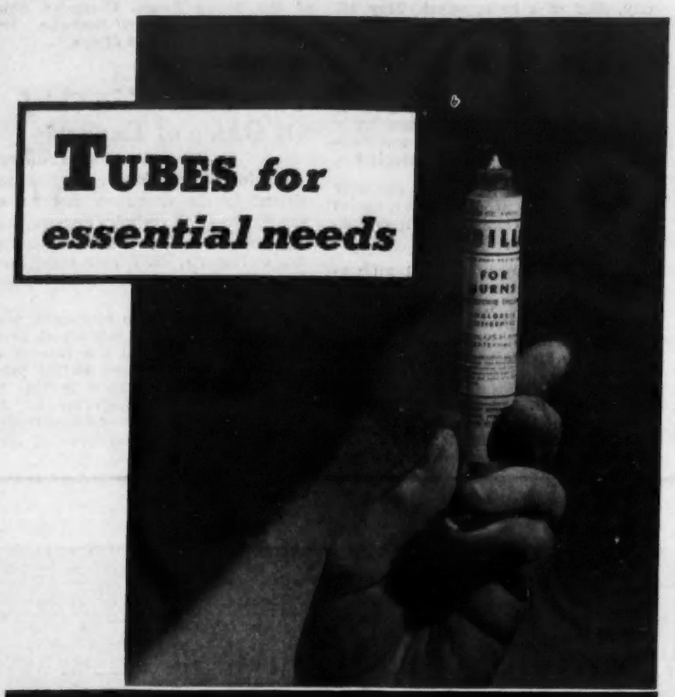

Standard
SPECIALTY & TUBE CO.
New Brighton, Pa.

Elvehjem Receives Willard Gibbs Medal

—Continued from page 3

hjem's work in the study of "trace elements" in nutrition, which established the importance to human life and health of extremely minute quantities of various metal salts.

The medal also honored Dr. Elvehjem for his work on tissue respiration as applied to the study of vitamin function, particularly thiamine and nicotinic acid, the identification of nicotinic acid as the cure for black tongue and pellagra, and for various other accomplishments in the vitamin field.

The presentation was made by Per K. Frolich, president of the American Chemical Society.

—O-P-D—

McK&R Promotes Reitz and Dunkley

James H. Parks, regional vice-president for the Western district of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has announced the appointment of Philip D. Reitz as manager of the San Francisco division. At the same time

P. D. Reitz S. J. Dunkley

Samuel J. Dunkley was named sales manager. Mr. Reitz succeeds C. H. Gertridge, retired.

Mr. Reitz joined the San Francisco division of McKesson & Robbins fifteen years ago and recently returned after spending five years in an executive position with the Portland, Ore., division. Mr. Dunkley has had eleven years experience with McKesson & Robbins in the San Francisco area.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Workers' Pay Shows Increase

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields increased 0.6 percent between February and March, according to data reported by the Secretary of Labor. These workers' weekly earnings showed an increase of 1.0 with an average of $40.32. This compared with an average of $41.84 for all nondurable goods manufacturing. February and March comparisons in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	March. 1943.	Feb. 1943.	Jan. 1943.
Chemical and allied products	$40.32	$39.96	$39.43
Ammunition	41.90	42.11	40.90
Chemicals	47.15	46.23	46.15
Cottonseed oil	20.87	20.84	21.42
Crude petroleum production	44.51	44.27	42.82
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	33.64	32.48	31.27
Explosives, safety fuses	46.42	46.01	45.99
Fertilizers	23.64	22.81	23.04
Paints and varnishes	39.61	39.16	38.23
Petroleum refining	50.00	49.51	48.38
Rayon, allied products	35.01	34.54	34.27
Soaps	49.88	40.88	38.75

Hourly

	Cents		
	March. 1943.	Feb. 1943.	Jan. 1943.
Chemical and allied products	89.2	88.8	88.6
Ammunition	90.1	90.2	89.2
Chemicals	104.7	104.4	104.0
Cottonseed oil	43.7	43.9	42.7
Crude petroleum production	107.3	107.4	105.9
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	75.4	74.5	74.3
Explosives	99.9	99.5	99.7
Fertilizers	55.2	55.1	57.3
Paints and varnishes	90.2	89.9	89.4
Petroleum refining	117.8	117.5	118.2
Rayon, allied products	84.8	84.5	84.6
Soaps	92.7	93.0	90.9

—O-P-D—

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been awarded the White Star to be added to the Army-Navy "E" Flag which it received September 8, 1942.

ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES
As in WORLD WAR I
Now in WORLD WAR II

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ATROPINE
BERBERINE
CHRYSAROBIN
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ESERINE
HOMATROPINE

Our laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.

HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
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LOBELINE
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PILOCARPINE
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SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

Isopropyl Alcohol Allocation Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation procedure governing isopropyl alcohol has been simplified, thus reducing paper work by industry and the War Production Board, through issuance of general preference order M-168 as amended. The amended order provides for the use of form PD-602 by a producer or distributor seeking authorization to make delivery of or to use isopropyl alcohol. The supplier must submit to WPB the use information obtained from customers. The order previously required use of forms PD-600 and PD-601.

The exemption from authorization requirements for delivery by any supplier to any person in any calendar month of not more than 54 gallons of isopropyl alcohol is continued in the amended order. Requests for quantities between 54 gallons and 3,500 gallons in any one month must be lumped by the supplier on form PD-602 under specified end uses. Requests for more than 3,500 gallons in any month must be listed individually by the supplier on Form PD-602.

—O-P-D—

Emerson Drug Appoints Bonham Vice-President

Kenneth A. Bonham has been named executive vice-president for the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Bonham was associated for six years with the *American Druggist* as co-publisher, and before that with the Druggists' Supply Corporation as secretary.

—O-P-D—

Shark Liver Oil Industry Of India Revived

The shark liver oil industry of India, which has languished during the past 80 years following a period of flourishing operations before the discovery of vitamins, has been revived because of curtailed imports of codliver oil, according to the Department of Commerce. The livers are purchased by government agents at from two to six cents a pound. The livers are processed in each village and the resulting oil forwarded to a government factory for further treatment and bottling.

—O-P-D—

Mallinckrodt Chemical Puts Proflavine Into Production

Proflavine and proflavine dihydrochloride have been put into production by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, manufacturer of fine chemicals, St. Louis, Mo. A renewed interest in the antiseptic properties of the proflavines has been manifested, it is stated, since recent research has shown them to be efficient wound antiseptics, probably superior to the sulfa drugs in the presence of gas gangrene. The undesirable affinity of the acridine dyes for fabrics has been overcome, it is added, by the use of proflavine in powder form in the treatment of wounds.

—O-P-D—

Sherndal Honored For Atabrine Achievement

An honorary degree of doctor of sciences has been awarded by St. Lawrence University to Dr. Alfred Einar Sherndal, plant superintendent for the Winthrop Chemical Company, this city, for his research work in making possible the synthesis and manufacture of atabrine, synthetic substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria, entirely from raw materials available in the United States.

—O-P-D—

Kingdon to Speak At United Jewish Appeal

Dr. Frank Kingdon, former president of the University of Newark will be the principal speaker at the fifth annual dinner of the drugs and cosmetics division of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, June 10, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, it was announced by Herman L. Brooks of Coty, Inc., division chairman.

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Proprietary Ass'n Discusses Production, Supplies, Prices

—Continued from page 7

committees to cut the amount of glycerin in preparations is definitely helpful. On speciality products you might give consideration to reducing the glycerin content to meet the increased demand for medicinal products. Some alternate materials are available, but toxicity must be checked and the alternates are not available in unlimited amount.

Sugar

Unless the industry can show a very strong essential use for sugar, I doubt if any relief can be expected until such time as the general shipping situation improves materially. Alternate material such as glucose has been made available to the industry, although I do not feel that alternates such as glucose can be expected in ever increasing amounts.

Sulfa Drugs

The "sulfa" drugs continue to be available in increasing amounts. I feel that we will have ample supplies for all needs.

Salicylates—Phenol

Salicylates—phenol remains critical. Although we have been able to fill requirements for straight medicinal use of phenol, we have not been able to get enough phenol to make unlimited supplies of aspirin and other salicylates. We took rather drastic cuts in phenol during last May, June, July and August. We could do this because our stocks were in good position. Later the amount was raised to 70 percent of 1941 requirements, which amount we are currently receiving. We do not look for further cuts, but I think it will be several months before we can hope to get any higher percentage of phenol for salicylates.

Bismuth Salts

When bismuth metal went under allocation, there was a mad rush on the part of the industry to protect themselves on bismuth salts. This action necessitated our placing bismuth salts under allocation. It appears that we will have to limit pharmaceutical use of bismuth salts to a level somewhat below 1942 consumption.

Citric Acid

Supplies remain very limited and I believe the industry will receive less of this material than they have in the past.

Caffeine, Theobromine

Will continue to be available in sufficient quantities to fill all medicinal uses.

Drug, Cosmetic Section

Dr. F. J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the association, said that the Drug and Cosmetic Section of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board has reached, as near as possible, a point of stability. He added:—

We know what they want. We know that if certain raw materials are available, we will get them. And we know, too, that if raw materials are scarce, we will get a proper proportion of them. I feel that they have been just and reasonable in their handling of our problems, many of which have been extremely difficult. Most manufacturers are glad to cooperate with such an organization.

Confusion and Chaos

In many of the other Federal organizations in Washington, Dr. Cullen said that confusion and chaos still exist. In many instances, he said, this would be amusing if it were not for the serious consequences that may result from the rules and regulations that may be issued following a peculiar ideology based upon theory rather than practical business or professional experience.

Post-War Plans

In discussing post-war plans, Dr. Cullen said:—

No doubt your business has been regulated for so long that at the close of the war, when there may be a temporary lull in regulations, you will in aversion turn entirely away from Washington. If this is done, you will be making a great mistake. Every business man must not only assist in bringing about a successful termination of the war, but must also assist with post-war problems.

Research

In urging the continuance of research, Dr. Cullen said:—

We have not heard much from the Food and Drug Administration for some time. This is due to the fact that they are using most of their available staff in the investigation of foods and drugs that are being purchased by the armed forces. No doubt after the war we will hear from them. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that you continue to carry on research work to build up support for all of the claims that you are making for your products.

Advertising Claims

Dr. Cullen, in discussing advertising claims, said:—

Since advertising for medicinal products should be dignified, I question the use of words such as "magic" and "amazing." They do not lend to the dignity of the copy. I realize the desire to use words that will catch the eye, but you are not selling automobiles. You are selling products to relieve human suffering. Therefore, the advertising for medicinal preparations should be dignified and in good taste—based upon facts.

We will be pleased to review advertising copy for a manufacturer and give him our opinion as to whether or not it complies with the requirements of the Federal law, and is in good taste, regardless of whether or not the manufacturer is a member of the association.

Popularizing Medicines

The popularizing of the sale of medicines is over, James F. Hoge, general counsel for the association, told the meeting in his annual report. He explained that what he meant was simply that makers of medicine must realize that the sale of medicines is not comparable to the sale of beverages, candies and gadgets. The permanent foundation for the life of the proprietary drug industry, Mr. Hoge said, was the purity of its products and the truthful and dignified labeling and advertising of them.

Warnings in Advertising

Mr. Hoge, in his annual report reviewed a number of bills that had been submitted to the forty-four State Legislatures and mentioned that June 6 would mark a decade since the introduction of the food and drug bill. He then told of the activities of the government toward advertising and labeling of drug products over recent years. Relative to the labeling of products, Mr. Hoge said, in part:—

Enforce Labeling Provision

An amazing situation, however, has developed in the last two years. Through some curious quirk, the commission has considered that it should enforce labeling provisions. It has been very ingenious about it. It professes to be concerned only with the advertising and, so, by stipulation seeks to obtain agreements that the advertiser will not disseminate an advertisement unless in the advertisement he has warnings against excessive use. Then, charitably, the commission provides that one need not put these warnings in his advertisements if he puts them upon the labels, and in the advertisements recites "Caution, use only as directed."

Of course, the advertiser has no option. He cannot undertake to put long and doleful warnings in all manner of advertisements—small, one inch reader style, billboards along the highway, car cards, station posters, radio continuities, blotters, and every conceivable form of advertising medium.

Nothing is clearer from the law and from the committee reports and the Congressional debates but that Congress did not intend the Federal Trade Commission to have anything to do with the labeling. There is nothing in all of that material which would suggest for one moment that Congress intended advertisements to carry directional and cautionary matter, unless such matter were material to the representations contained in the advertisements.

If the commission continues along this way, it is going to present an intolerable situation of conflicting authority with the Food and Drug Administration.

Technical Problems

Dr. Edward C. Merrill, United Drug Company, Boston, Mass., reviewed the shortages in various raw materials utilized by medicinal drug manufacturers and discussed the technical problems arising from war influence in the manufacture of medicinal drugs. He said:—

We have far-reaching problems that are not easily solved by the individual. These pertain to consideration that is necessary to be given by authoritative action in the establishment of recognition of new drugs and standards for same, and I refer particularly to situations such as are arising today in connection with recognized official drugs that have become unavailable, and the possibility of recognition of alternate materials that may not at this time have been officially recognized.

With the larger shortages such as we see in the case of glycerin and alcohol, it is conceivable that we may find it highly desirable to officially adopt propylene glycol as a vehicle to replace in part or completely some of the alcohol or glycerin in many official products.

All this seems simple as an ultimate objective, but the mechanics of achieving it involves the cooperative effort of numerous governing organizations such as in the instance in question might require the Food and Drug Administration, the National Formulary Committee, and the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association or the USP Revision Committee or both organizations might be interested, including the War Production Board.

We have the factor of "lag" which is inevitable in such deliberations between organizations in arriving at definite decisions, and so we have oftentimes the necessity as manufacturers of suspension of productive effort until a clarification of the situation can be made.

Research Grants

Dr. Raymond L. Conklin, executive secretary, Institute for the Study of Analgesic and Sedative Drugs, told of the progress on the research work being carried on by the institute for the study of analgesic and sedative drugs.

More Funds for Research

In reviewing the activities of the association for the year, Fred E. Rathburn, of the Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, Ohio, in his address as president of the association, said that the association had increased its appropriation for research work at the George Washington University.

Scientific Section

Dr. George F. Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, has been succeeded as chairman of the scientific section by Dr. Joseph McIntyre, of Dr. Jayne & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. W. L. Sampson, of Merck & Co., was named vice-chairman.

Sampling

Dr. James C. Munch, Upper Darby, Pa., in discussing the application of statistical research as applied to sampling, which was one of his series of papers, proposed:—

If a shipment consists of ten units, three should be sampled; of 100 units, ten should be sampled. By the examination of the three from the smaller shipment just as much information is obtained regarding the entire lot as is obtained from the examination of ten of the larger lot. Similarly, if the lot consisted of 1,000 units, thirty-three should be sampled.

Because of the variation in analytical results a basement should be established, preferably at three units, no matter how small the shipment may be with respect to the number of different units of (three or more; if only one or two units are represented samples should be taken from each).

Because of the expense of material and of time for making assays, some ceiling may be desirable; this is often set at ten units.

It would be preferable, in case of suggested samples exceeding ten units that the square root be employed as means of maintaining the same accuracy. For example, if two lots of material were being considered, which contains 10,000 and 125,000, respectively, the square root of these square roots would be ten and nineteen respectively.

Therefore, by the examination of nineteen units of the larger lot we would have as much accuracy of information as we would by the examination of ten of the smaller lots.

Multivitamin Products

Dr. John C. Bird, of the Vitamins Plus Division of the Vick Chemical Company, this city, in discussing multivitamin products, said that if vitamins A and C are combined in the same solvent, too great acidity due to the ascorbic will gradually destroy vitamin A, although the vitamin C itself does not appear to be changed. The action is probably one of cyclization of the vitamin A molecule. There seems no doubt, Dr. Bird held, that certain interactions gradually take place in multivitamin capsules and large excesses of ascorbic acid have to be used to make up the deficit. However, he said that if the usual titration test shows a big drop in the ascorbic acid value, the vitamin may possibly be partly changed to the dehydro form, but it will still be active. This point should be watched when assaying capsules.

Another source of apparent loss, Dr. Bird said, is incurred by slow diffusion of the vitamin into the gelatin shell, so I hardly need emphasize the fact that the whole capsule should be titrated, and not just the contents.

Officers Elected

President (re-elected), Fred E. Rathburn, Olive Tablet Company, Cleveland, Ohio; executive vice-president (re-elected for four years), Dr. F. J. Cullen; first vice-president, Lupton Patten, Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; second vice-president, H. H. Hoyt, Carter Products Company; third vice-president, W. W. White, Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.; secretary-treasurer (re-elected), Charles P. Tyrrell, Syracuse, N. Y.; honorary vice-presidents, George H. Miller, Musterol Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. R. Land, Kulmer Company, Stamford, Conn.

Attendance High

Those registering at the convention totaled more than 300 members and guests, the largest number to attend an annual meeting.

Foreign Trade

T. W. Delehanty, chief of the drugs and pharmaceutical units of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a discussion on current export problems, said, in part:—

Aside from this specific type of current export problem, we are more logically interested in what we recognize as your over-all current export problem—what are your plans for post-war export markets? Summarizing recent developments abroad, the trend has been—and is currently growing abroad—to limit imports to vital essentials. In line with this policy medicinals are no exception, and despite the fact that the non-axis world must look to us for almost everything. We note that three things are happening:—

1. Proprietary medicinals, with some exceptions, are being cut back or completely denied.
2. There is a growing urge to confine importing to finished basic ingredients and materials for local compounding.
3. Laws designed to further and make permanent industrial gains so acquired are similarly growing.

While the initial impact may be alleviated, the trend is ultimately in the direction of localized industry. In Latin America we have such current far-reaching efforts as those of Brazil, Chile and Mexico. We likewise have been faced with British Empire restrictions of this character. In the summation, these are not only a treat to your exports to such markets but it is only a short time until they too become exporters of surplus.

Botanical Drug Survey

Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co., this city, in giving a survey of the botanical drug situation, in part, said:—

Cinchona Bark

The collection of cinchona bark under the auspices of the Board of Economic Warfare in the Latin-American Republics is gathering momentum and many millions of pounds of bark suitable for the manufacture of totaquine will arrive in the United States during 1943.

Cascara Sagrada Bark

The price of cascara sagrada bark is now about 500 percent of normal, with insufficient production in prospect to fill the requirements of this country and its allies.

Water Soluble Gums

The controlling factor in the water soluble gum market continues to be import licenses. Spot supplies are being reduced, while licensed imports seem inadequate to maintain a balance.

Tragacanth

Spot ribbon grades are available only in limited quantities. Flake and powdered grades are in fair supply.

Karaya

Increased import costs have occurred on the top qualities due to quantities which can be exported from the origin. The medium and lower qualities seem fair in spot supplies.

Arabic

Substantial buying over the past weeks has undoubtedly reduced any possible surplus. It can be estimated that spot stocks may not continue to supply a heavy demand without being affected.

Ghatty and Talha

Spot supplies seem insufficient to do more than meet a limited demand.

Locust

No known spot stocks.

Pyrethrum Flowers

Normal civilian use of pyrethrum has been sharply curtailed, and the domestic farm program will require stringent utilization of pyrethrum insecticide for that purpose. The military needs are being provided for adequately, and since the health of our armed forces is concerned, temporary inconvenience and

even monetary losses are readily overlooked.

Rotenone

From the best information at hand, the 1943 crop will amount to 4,500,000 pounds, which is about three-fifths of our annual needs.

Red Squill

It is expected that with the early resumption of commerce further supplies will arrive here on the return voyages of ships which carry supplies to the Mediterranean area.

Veterinary Section

Dr. D. E. Buckingham, of the Polk Miller Products Corporation, Richmond, Va., was re-elected chairman of the section.

Insecticide Material

In an address on "The War's Effect on Insecticide Material," Dr. R. C. Roarke, in charge of insecticide investigations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, in part, said:—

Dr. R. C. Roark, of the Department of Agriculture discussed the supply situation of pyrethrum and rotenone and their replacement, and described the new insecticide "bomb" developed for use by the armed forces in his presentation before the veterinary section of the association.

—O-P-D—

Tinplate Closure M-Order Revised

—Continued from page 7

ers" arising in the production of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate which have been not dipped with a maximum tin coating of 1.25 pounds per base box. A "mender" is a reject sheet of electrolytic tinplate which has been converted into a prime or second grade sheet by hot dipping.

Wherever tinplate is permitted by the order, manufacturers also may use any tinplate which has a coating of 1.25 pounds per base box, if on May 17, 1943, it was in process, in the inventory at the tin mill for the account of a closure manufacturer, or in the inventory of a closure manufacturer.

—O-P-D—

Lime Sales Off

Although total sales of lime in 1942 reported to the Bureau of Mines, were only about 3,000 tons below the record volume of 1941, the first year of war had marked diverse effects on sales of the several types of lime. Sales and uses of lime follows:—

	Short tons 1942.	1941.
By type—		
Quicklime	4,800,000	4,489,257
Hydrated lime	1,276,000	1,590,159
Total lime	6,076,000	6,079,416
By use—		
Agricultural—		
Quicklime	172,000	161,063
Hydrated lime	198,000	221,664
Totals	370,000	382,727
Building—		
Quicklime	181,000	285,271
Hydrated lime	519,000	780,328
Totals	700,000	1,065,599
Chemical and industrial—		
Quicklime	3,218,000	2,973,036
Hydrated lime	559,000	588,167
Totals	3,777,000	3,561,203
Refractory (dead-burned dolomite)	1,229,000	1,069,887

—O-P-D—

U.S.P. Multiple-Packaging Injections Date Extended

The United States Pharmacopeia board of trustees and committee of revision have ruled that due to the difficulty at this time in complying with the U.S.P. XII multiple-packaging limitation for injections which restricted packages to a ten-average dose size, the date on which the multiple packaging provisions for injections is to become official is postponed as of May 1, 1943, and is subject to later official notice. The action is due to the shortage of packaging materials and labor.

—O-P-D—

Pasco Completes Plant

The Pasco Packing Association, Dade City, Fla., has just completed its new concentrate plant. This plant has been under construction for four months. At present they are producing 7,000 gallons of orange concentrate daily, and plan to increase production in the near future.

—O-P-D—

Southern California Magnesium Inc. has been organized in Los Angeles county, with 20,000 shares of no par value stock.

Honored by Red Cross

E. S. Phillips, president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been awarded the American Red Cross Citation by Eugene W. Stetson in behalf of the New York city 1943 Red Cross War Fund. The citation was awarded to Mr. Phillips in recognition of his highly successful activities as chairman of the paint and varnish division of the Commerce and Industry Committee, which exceeded its quota by a substantial margin.

Texas Crude Oils Analyses Available

Supplementing a condensed tabulation of all analyses of Texas crude oils made prior to March, 1939, a new report issued by the Bureau of Mines contains analytical data on Texas oil samples tested during the subsequent three years, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau. The detailed analyses of Texas crude oils may be found in Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations No. 3699, "Analyses of Crude Oils from Some Fields of Texas," by the late E. C. Lane, assistant petroleum chemist until his death on December 18, 1942. Copies are available from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Packing Products Names Shepard Chemical Div. Head

B. John Shepard has become associated with the Packing Products Company as manager of its chemical division. Mr. Shepard has been associated with the chemical industry for sixteen years. He was formerly with Chemical Service Company, this city. He is a graduate of the school of chemistry of Cornell University. Packing Products Company has been established in the export and import field since 1923.

—O-P-D—

Rheem Company's Contract With DPC Increased

Rheem Manufacturing Company, South Gate, Calif., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional equipment for a plant in California at a cost of approximately $90,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $290,000.

—O-P-D—

Rohm & Haas Plant Facilities for DPC Increased

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities for a plant in Pennsylvania at a cost of approximately $200,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $600,000.

—O-P-D—

Industrial Chemists Register Established in Peru

An "Official Register of Industrial Chemists," listing both Peruvian and foreign chemists now working within the country, has been established by the government of Peru to assure more effective cooperation between national chemists and the Peruvian chemical industries, according to the Department of Commerce. Foreign technical experts subsequently applying for admittance to the register will have to pay 500 soles at the time of their listing.

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

849th Instalment **("Where You Can Sell")**

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(Parenthetic figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Heptanol-2

(Methylamyl Carbinol)

Aromatics
Starting point in making—
Esters useful in making perfumes

Cellulose Products
Increaser of—
Solvent power of true solvents for nitrocellulose

Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following properties—
Boiling point, 160.4°C. (760mm)
Colorless liquid
Specific gravity, 0.8187 (20/20°C.)
Stable
Vapor pressure, 1.0 mm.Hg (20°C.)
Source of
Secondary heptyl group for introduction into various industrially useful products, such as—
Plasticizers Xanthates
Wetting agents
Starting point in making—
Esters

Dye
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
Animal oils and fats
Vegetable oils and fats
Waxes

Gums
Solvent for—
Natural gums
Synthetic gums

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Increaser of—
Control of solvent characteristics, boiling range, and evaporation rate of solvents in lacquer formulation
Solvent power of true solvents for nitrocellulose

Petroleum
Solvent for—
Mineral oils

Resins
Solvent for
Resins

Linseed Oil Fatty Acids

Building Construction
Process material (U.S. 1189550 and 1189551) in making—
Coating composition for concrete

Chemical
Reactant in making—
Emulsifying agents
Organic phosphates used as base materials in metal-coating compositions (Brit. 407008)
Starting point in making—
Chlorides and other salts
Esters

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1494063) in making—
Dielectric composition

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Reactant in making—
Linoleates
Starting point (Germ. 596192) in making—
Stand oils by catalytic process

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Waterproofing compositions
Process material (U.S. 1494063) in making—
Inking roller
Typewriter platen
Waterproofing composition

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Process material (U.S. 1422292) in making—
Wood stains

Resins
Reactant in making—
Alkyd resins
Solvent (U.S. 1456369) for—
Copal Shellac

Rubber
Process material (U.S. 1494063) in making—
Gutta-percha substitute
Rubber substitute

Soap
Raw material in—
Soapmaking

Methylamyl Acetate

(Methylisobutyl Carbinol Acetate)

Adhesives
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose

Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) for—
Nitrocellulose

Ceramic
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) for—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Nitrocellulose

Cosmetic
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather
Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

(To be continued)

Yucca Plant

(Joshua Palm, Joshua Tree, Lily of the Desert)

Animal Husbandry
Source (U.S. 1257423) of—
Sugary substance used in cattle food

Building Materials
Source (U.S. 1492610) of—
Materials (leaves) used in making roofings

Cellulose Products
Source (U.S. 1179229, 1330127, 1350621, and 1362723) of—
Cellulose fibers (claimed to be useful for textile purposes)

Chemical
Source of—
Saponin

Electrical
Diaphragm material (U.S. 1136483) for—
Electrolytic cells

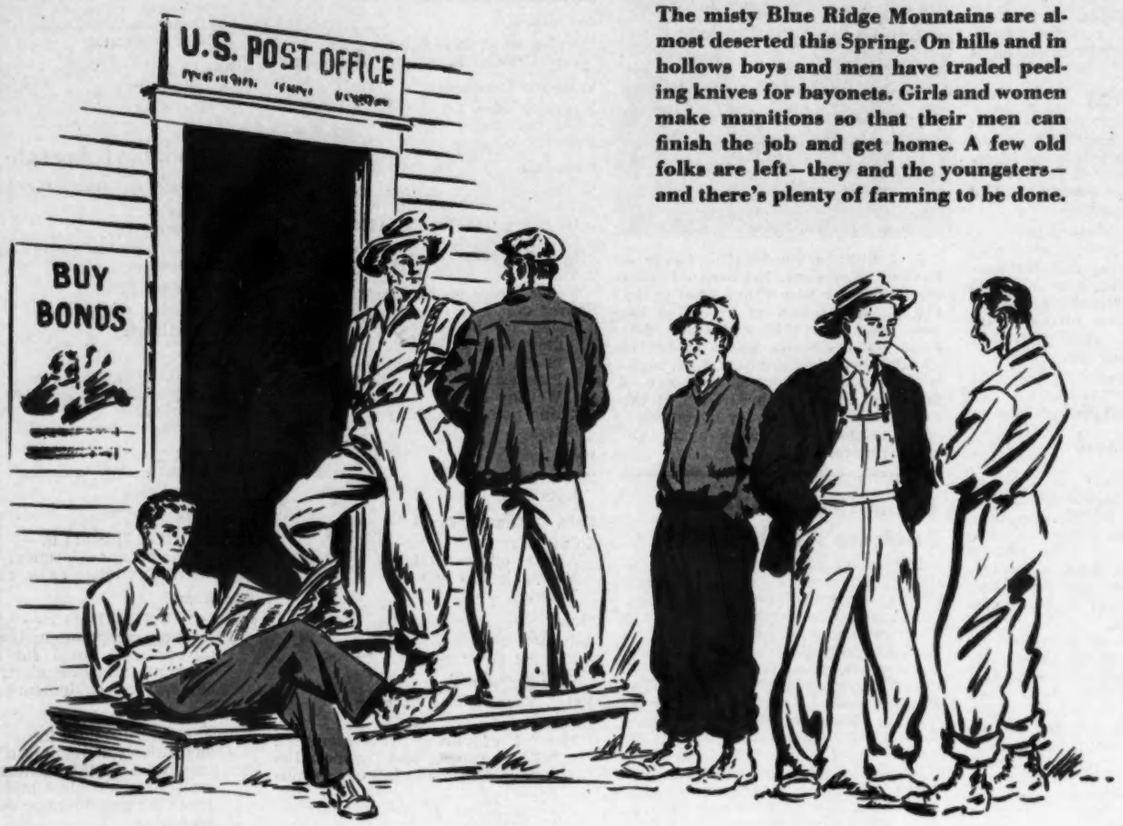
Miscellaneous
Source (U.S. 1461351) of—
Extract used in cleansing composition

Rubber
Source (U.S. 1435359) of—
Rubber substitute

War Surgery
Material for making—
Splints (the wood is said to give a splint which is very light and porous to the extent of supplying good air circulation, and pliable enough to be adapted to the shape of the injured limb, now being used in large volume for this purpose)

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of **5167** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* **$10**

They exchanged their peeling knives for bayonets



The misty Blue Ridge Mountains are almost deserted this Spring. On hills and in hollows boys and men have traded peeling knives for bayonets. Girls and women make munitions so that their men can finish the job and get home. A few old folks are left—they and the youngsters—and there's plenty of farming to be done.

Many of the people we—and you—depend upon will not be around this summer to collect vital American botanicals for us—and you. Many of the "cheap and plentiful" roots, barks and herbs may be on the casualty list by next Fall unless we mobilize our forces *now* to produce an adequate crop of botanical drugs.

INSURE YOUR SHARE OF BOTANICAL DRUGS

DON'T PUT OFF your requirements until too late. Tell us your needs for domestic botanicals *NOW* so we can earmark your share of the 1943 crop.

As the world's largest producers and suppliers of domestic botanical drugs, we urge you to let us quote on your needs of:

BALM GILEAD BUDS	DIGITALIS LEAVES	SENEGA ROOT
BELLADONNA	GOLDEN SEAL ROOT	SPIKENARD ROOT
BLACK HAW BARK	HENBANE LEAVES	SASSAFRAS
BLOOD ROOT	JUNIPER BERRIES	STYRAX
CASCARA BARK	LOBELIA HERB	WHITE PINE BARK
CRAMP BARK	LYCOPODIUM	WILD CHERRY BARK
CHERRY BARK	MANDRAKE ROOT	AND OTHERS

S. B. Penick & Company field men will spare no effort to grow or gather the botanicals to meet your requirements. Their record of performance is reassuring.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church St., New York, N. Y. • 735 West Division St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Buy War Bonds and Stamps—for Victory

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Rise in Cascara Prices to Peelers Raises Spot Quotation With Crop Prospects Adverse—Arabic Thoroughly Softened —Less Belladonna to Be Grown

Features in the market for botanical drugs last week were headed by the rise in cascara bark and adverse reports concerning peeling conditions in the primary market. There was also a further weakening of the gum arabic sorts position accompanied by lowering of prices once more. Goldenseal root showed stronger and higher position. And belladonna crop prospects for this year were reported in by no means the rosy language indulged in a year ago—language that was justified by the results of cultivation in 1942.

Reports from the Pacific Northwest anent cascara bark prospects stressed the direct war-born activities that had drained the cascara country of workers, the enforced rise in prices paid peelers, and the need to get children and farm folk to go into the woods and bring out the bark.

The upward march of gum arabic prices came a cropper in the previous week and they stumbled still lower during the period under review, mainly because the United Nations military victory in North Africa brought visions of a restoration of Mediterranean Sea commerce with its consequent possibility of larger shipments of gum reaching here more quickly. It may be said that ordinary commerce through the Mediterranean is no more than a vision—and a mighty dim one for the time being at least.

Since it takes three years to bring goldenseal seedlings to highest development, there is likely to be a good crop of cultivated root this summer. Yet, for some reason, the only thing talked about is stronger and higher prices. Concerning belladonna leaves, the excellent backlog of stock remaining from 1942 cultivation means that less will be grown this year. It seems that not everyone has forgotten that after the war, European leaves may sell around their pre-war 1939 price level of 12c. per pound.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Quiet but very firm in absence of more than moderate stocks.

Fir — Showing strength that increases steadily in consumption, especially of Canadian balsam, continues at high levels.

Barks

Black Haw.—Holding at a minimum of 40c. per pound for root bark, but with some sellers asking 45c. and being disposed to ration their current warehoused supplies. If and when new crop comes in, the situation may ease.

Cascara Sagrada. — Spot no less than 29c. per pound and upwards of 32c. being asked, according to age of the bark. One-year-old bark would be about 30c. Prices on the Pacific Coast have risen and fully support the currently quoted spot prices. A statement of conditions in the Pacific Northwest cascara country, as seen by one dealer says:—There is a very acute labor shortage on the West Coast and we are located in the center of defense work of all kinds. The shipyards and the airplane plants have drawn heavily on all the little towns and cities. The lumber and logging industries are going at top speed and the men who made the peeling of bark their livelihood in the past are now steadily employed in some of these war plants. All this leaves a very limited number of people to peel bark and in order to get out anywhere near a normal peel it is necessary to make a very attractive price and also to do a lot of propaganda work for school children and farm people to peel bark in their spare time.

Elm.—Easier in undertone but lacking further recession in spot quotations.

Sassafras. — Situation has tightened with some dealers who are forced unwillingly to undertake some rationing of deliveries. Easing of the situation would probably follow acquisition of new crop bark.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Arrowroot, ½c. per lb.
Cascara bark, 3c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Dandelion root, ½c. per lb.

Spices and Gums

Advanced

Anise, star, 2c. per lb.
Dill seed, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, natural, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Arabic gum, sorts, 1c. per lb.
Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
natural, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, 2½c. per lb.
Pepper, chillies, Tanganika, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.4	254.4	256.5	315.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Normal replacement impossible and market has all the earmarks of a genuinely nominal position.

Vanilla.—Dealers awaiting further unfolding of the replacement possibility on Bourbon beans through direct negotiation with and shipment from French Oceanica. Meanwhile, the more pressing requirements of manufacturing consumers have been covered through the close and very friendly cooperation between British and United States parties.

Berries

Buckthorn. — Anything actually available would fetch around 70c. per pound minimum, but there is no general distribution of supply.

Juniper.—Holding at 45c. to 55c. per pound and quoted over the range according to seller. Nothing further about the inquiry for berries needed in Mexico.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Steady and lacking in price change. In fair supply, volume of spot demand being considered.

Pyrethrum.—Allocation cares for every pound of raw material now

Association Meetings:—

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-16.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

ALOES U. S. P.
BUCHU N. F.
ERGOT 125%-150%
HENBANE 200%
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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
SANTONINE

available or likely to be in hand over an indefinite future.

Rose.—Mayhap military success in Near East may eventually return a supply of red flowers to this market.

Saffron.—Few takers of Spanish flower, and market continues very low when general trade conditions as related to replacement are considered.

Gums

Arabic.—Prices eased off again and business under pressure was done as low as 17c. per pound. Not all dealers are offering at that figure. The future of events turns on availability of gum in the Sudan and the opening of the Mediterranean sea to commercial traffic in such things as water soluble gums.

Karaya.—Not overly plentiful and exceptionally firm to strong in practically all directions.

Locust Bean.—Recent transaction at 90c. per pound was considered almost a gift when viewed from the point of the almost total lack of spot goods and the prices that were paid as the gum disappeared from general offerings.

Olibanum.—Some talk of new goods getting through to the spot. Meanwhile, stocks remain at comparatively low ebb and sellers continue to show reserve in making offerings.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—No cheaper, but still easy. Cultivation discouraged for this year in view of substantial backlog of stocks rolled up by the large and successful plantings in the Summer of 1942.

Henbane.—No easier or lower and apparently steadier, but still in ample supply with stocks well distributed throughout the trade.

Lobelia.—The question that arises is:—Will there be labor that can be induced to collect this item this year when it sells into consumption around 25c. per pound?

Rosemary. — Portuguese a fraction lower at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Sage.—Spanish material reduced to 28½c. to 29c. per pound. No other change in the group.

—Continued on page 62

Boron-Mineral Output Reported for 1942

Boron-mineral production in 1942 suffered from lack of shipping space for exports and from shifts in the domestic consumption pattern, according to the Bureau of Mines. Boron minerals sold or used by producers in the United States in 1938 to 1942 were:—

	Short tons	Value
1938	215,662	$4,739,291
1939	245,284	5,689,797
1940	243,355	5,643,890
1941	301,282	6,785,662
1942	226,728	5,783,648

Producers reporting to the Bureau of Mines were:—The American Potash & Chemical Corporation, this city; Pacific Alkali Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pacific Coast Borax Company, Boron, Calif.; United States Borax Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; and the West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif.

—O-P-D—

Gair Exhibit Features Packaging Developments

Robert Gair Company has just opened an exhibit of war-born packages. The exhibit is held at their offices, 155 East Forty-fourth street, this city.

The containers on display fall into the following three main categories:—1. Packages embodying newly developed types of board and new construction features, created to meet specific needs of lend-lease and of our armed forces, and to withstand exceptional climatic conditions and exigencies of wartime transportation. 2. Non-priority packages to replace containers formerly made of now-scarce materials. 3. Packages designed to contain newly-developed products.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Drug Trade Bowlers Win Cup

The New York team, composed of the best bowlers in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York, carried off the honors at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Drug Trade Bowling Association, held in Atlantic city, May 7 to 9. The New Yorkers won with 28 points, Baltimore having finished second with 15 and Philadelphia third with 5.

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
100 GOLD ST. NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

USP
STRAMONIUM

HISTORY

Between the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D., and the discovery of America in 1492, stramonium spread all over Europe from its original habitat, probably adjacent to the Russian Caspian Sea.

It is one of the commonest "weeds" in the United States whose pioneers called it *Jimson Weed*, possibly after the Jamestown Settlement of 1607.

USE TODAY

Is a Heart Stimulant and Nervine In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Datura stramonium		Thorn apple

Contains not more than 3% of stems 8mm in diameter.
Yields not more than 4% acid-insoluble ash.
Yields not less than 0.25% alkaloids.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Trade Shows Moderate Seasonal Recession—Contraction Less Than Normal—Peppermint Mainly a Price Problem—Licenses Not Issuing on African Oils as Yet

The volume of demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was rather reminiscent of trade, even in peacetime, at the current season of the year. However, scarcity of stock has offset to some extent the normal recession in trade commonly a part of the market when the heated term of the year is at hand. The fact is that manufacturing consumers this year have bought small quantities often rather than occasional large amounts against future needs, and that fact has tended to smooth out the valley of depressed volume and to maintain a fairly level flow of consumer interest.

Naturally, opening up of activity in the essential oil markets of Africa exists only in theory as yet. The need for such stocks is real, and the hope that ways will be found to get them to the spot is earnest. But there are larger things afoot in that former theatre of war. It may even well be that those charged with licensing imports have got so used to stamping "no" on requests for import licenses that time and exceptionally persistent energy will have to be used if a change to "approved" is to be effected.

The undertone of the market remained generally firm. The Food Distribution Administration was reported taking on further substantial quantities of concentrated lemon and orange juices. The seal on peppermint price ceilings remained tightly fixed to values, a fact that tends to discourage production and placing contracts for new production when ready. Oversupply of orange oil and delivery difficulties in lemon oil remained a market plague. The crop prospect for wormseed was as poor as ever. Normal shipments of eucalyptus appeared to be definitely out. Tightness afflicted the raw materials for making nutmeg, pimento, mace, and clover oils.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.0	245.0	245.3	329.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Definitely very steady in most quarters; prices in such directions are far above the minimum of local quotations.

Apricot Kernel.—No surplus of supply and no unsettlement of prices in any quarter. Definitely firm undertones.

Bay. — Strength unabated. Prices hold regardless of current volume of demand for goods out of spot stocks. The transport problem remains.

Bois de Rose. — Brazilian advices show no weakness in the item and spot stocks remain moderate enough to assure full maintenance of quotations.

Capsicum (Oleoresin). — Production costs held comparatively high by cost of raw materials and not too plentiful supplies of the same.

Cedarleaf.—Not overly plentiful and subject to a very good jobbing call.

Celery.—Small stocks and limited trading interests the rule. But prices hold readily firm.

Cinnamon.—Not a great deal of oil unsold on spot and sellers show some reserve, but the market remains generally steady to firm.

Citronella. — Little chance to increase spot reserves with certainty. Arrival uncertain at the best. Quotations firm in all quarters.

Clove.—The spice situation gets no better and until it does a gain in spot stocks and loosening up of the delivery position remains a problem.

Croton. — Limited demand fits in well with the limited situation as concerns spot stocks. But there is enough to meet current needs.

Dill.—Considerable interest in futures has been developed in quarters where the principal consuming season is the Fall months when pickling commodities come to full crop.

Eucalyptus.—The movement of replacement oil from Australia is lacking in improvement and it seems likely that the out-movement from the source will be subject to restrictions for some time to come.

Geranium. — The primary markets might just as well not exist at all for all the good they are as a source of supply under present conditions. There may be, and probably are, stocks of oil ready to ship—but they do not move yet.

Ginger.—The raw material situation is quite as desperate as ever, and hence small stocks held for strong prices are universal for the article on spot.

Lemon.—The position is still reasonably tight, not because there is a lack of raw material, but because the package and transportation problems persist for reasons beyond control of the leading producers. The Food Distribution Administration buying of 6,000 pounds of concentrated juice at $4.25 per gallon, and 14,000 pounds at $4.12 noted on May 7 and 8, respectively.

Lemongrass.—The supply is plentiful and all requirements of consumers are readily met and on the basis of prices exceptionally favorable for buyers.

Nutmeg.—The shortage of raw material remains acute and nothing suggests an early change for the better. Keeps stocks low and puts prices into a definitely nominal position.

Orange.—Stocks are at flood tide and the totals held are far in excess of the absorptive capacity of the United States market as at present constituted. Purchases of concentrated juice by the Food Distribution Administration totaled 6,000 pounds at $5.87 per pound on May 7. Another purchase of 34,334 pounds at $4.52 per pound was made May 6.

Peppermint.—What to do about peppermint and its price ceilings remains as much a problem and unanswered question as ever. Meanwhile, the total acreage is in and within two months first distillations are due to begin. The total maximum production possible is set; it cannot be increased by more plantings. But it is thoroughly possible for low prices to discourage buyers and to cause farmers not to distill their full acreage. The low, current ceilings of dealers would mean that

Association Meetings:—

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 24 and 25.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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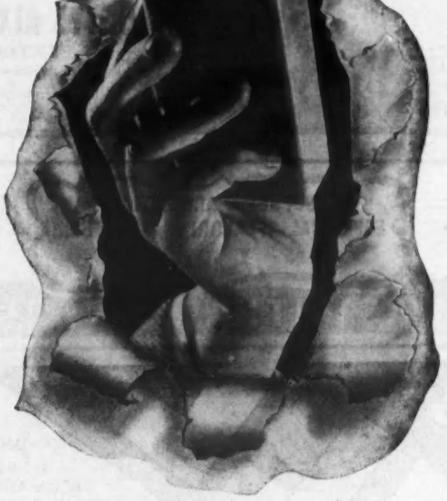

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the farmer would have to sell new crop far cheaper than his present price views if regular dealers were to buy stocks representative of their normal takings.

Wormseed.—The production is likely to be considerably less than normal unless the reports of curtailed plantings, under the urging of agricultural agents interested in getting foodstuffs into the ground, prove to have been over-stated.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetaldehyde. — Quiet but very firm. Supply not excessive but in fair distribution. Little competition.

Acetophenone. — Sellers show considerable reserve in keeping with the conservative size of stocks and the fairly substantial consuming need.

Amyl Acetate.—Rather slow as concerned new orders but generally steady as to price. Fair supply.

Anethol.—Resellers show fair stocks in hand and report moderate consuming interest. New production not an easy problem to solve.

Benzaldehyde. — A move for more than the current conservative production cannot be readily matured. Undertones firm to strong.

Benzyl Compounds. — Good market curbed by inability to turn out all the goods that could be absorbed.

Cinnamic Alcohol. — Fair stocks available and the distribution is also fairly broad. But there is no surplus of stocks and values show strength.

Diethyl Phthalate.—No real need goes unsatisfied notwithstanding the fact that stocks held by most dealers were relatively small.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Inquiry and sales very good. Prices definitely stable.

Ethyl Acetate.—Firm and subject to a deal of routine activity.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Broader market finds stocks conservative and sellers reserved in keeping with the conservative stocks unsold at this time.

Ethyl Salicylate. — No surplus of supply. Production moderate and not readily expandable. Prices fully stabilized.

Ethyl Vanillin. — Demand pushes supply closely and keeps unsold stocks conservative in the hands of regular distributors. Production very good.

Eugenol.—The curb on raw material production is evident in the difficulty that producers experience in keeping distributors' stocks even fair in size.

Heliotropine. — Requirements being well met by most suppliers and fair reserves remain after consuming needs have been well covered locally.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Firmer and subject to a lessening competition between the leading suppliers—both producers and dealers.

—O-P-D—

Allstadt Becomes Member Lueders 25-Year Club

William Allstadt, of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, this city, became a member of the Twenty-five-Year Club on May 20. The club is comprised of employees who have served the Lueders company a quarter of a century or more, and Mr. Allstadt became the thirty-fourth member.

The company officials presented him with his service pin and a gold watch suitably inscribed in commemoration of the event. The gift of his fellow employees was a ring. Following the noon-time ceremony, all club members were entertained at luncheon served at the Drug and Chemical Club.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Parfums Weil, Paris, Inc., this city, his filed voluntary dissolution papers with the Secretary of New York State.

Compagnie Parento, Ltd., Toronto, importers of essential oils, has opened an office in the Confederation building, 1253 McGill College avenue, Montreal, for the convenience of customers in that area.

Squibb Treasurer

Edward G. Lowry, jr., has retired as senior vice-president of the Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, to become treasurer of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, this city.

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Petroleum Derivatives

More Equitable Apportionment of Crude Petroleum Among Refineries and Three Small Additional Price Markups Fail to Relieve Shortages in This Oil and Principal Derivatives

Despite further efforts to swell the flow of crude petroleum in the Middle West and Mid-Continent oilfields and to provide for more equitable allotments among the refineries in the East and Midwest, the inadequacy of the runs of crude oil into the refining plants in these sections of the country is continuing to hamper the production of gasoline, urgently needed in the operation of tractors on the farms in these regions, while likewise adding to the already great tension in petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and other derivatives. The recent breaching of the 24-inch war emergency pipeline from East Texas to Norris City, Ill., has intensified the growing shortage in the crude oil supply.

In vain has the Petroleum Administrator for War attempted to alleviate the alarming shortage of crude oil in the Middle West with the fairest possible division of the available crude oil supply among the refineries of that area by placing all refinery operations in that region on a quota basis. With the refineries in this area engaged in processing non-essential-to-the-war derivatives calling for 30,000 to 50,000 barrels more crude oil daily than can be supplied by local production and diversions from other fields, it has become obvious that the present crude oil inventories of these refineries are being drawn upon increasingly and will eventually be completely exhausted.

While remaining obdurate in its refusal to grant a general advance of 35 cents per barrel in prices of crude oil in all fields where no markups have yet been authorized, the Office of Price Administration has continued its policy of approving upward revisions of prices in individual instances where it is deemed necessary to correct abnormalities and relieve hardships. In three additional fields in the South and Southwest, it has authorized markups in prices within the past week ranging from 4 to 11.44 cents per barrel, thereby swelling the total of such upward adjustments of crude oil prices to more than 40.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crude petroleum, North and North Central Texas and Tillman County, Okla., 4c. per bbl.; Ville Platte field, Louisiana, 10c. per bbl.; Tinsley field, Yazoo County, Mississippi, 11.44c. per bbl.

Reduced

Fuel oil, heavy grades, California, 5c. per bbl.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press may be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A recent slight easing of the demand for the allocated grades of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas has failed to relieve the relative scarcity of these xylol-based derivatives, as manufacturers of toluene engaged in war production work have latterly been turning to the petroleum xylols as a source of the toluol required in steadily increasing amounts in the production of high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Keen buying interest continues to be manifested in this product. Tone strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Still in brisk call. Market firm.

Mineral Spirit. — Moving actively into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—In constantly expanding request as synthetic rubber production program gets further under way.

Stoddard Solvent.—In growing inquiry. Tone steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade still taking sizable lots, with war production contractors continuing to absorb bulk of current offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 21

Aromatic Solvents.—Demand better, market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Buying brisk, prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Call more active, market steady.

Mineral Spirit.—In brisker request, prices holding.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying interest increasing, quotations unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—In good inquiry, tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying interest on part of paint industry becoming brisker, without price change.

Los Angeles—May 21

Aromatic Solvents.—Demand continues at a peak pace.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A routine movement still recorded.

Lacquer Diluent. — Supplies inadequate; call unceasing.

Rubber Solvent. — Market growing more active.

Stoddard Solvent.—Dry cleaning needs, spurred by army requirements, keeping this product in very active call.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade, with its requirements expanding, is taking up sizable quantities.

Tulsa—May 21

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Supplies proving inadequate for needs of paint industry, whose ranks include many war production contractors. Production is restricted in many instances chiefly by the conversion of much plant capacity to the making of components of high-octane gasoline and by other government-directed changes tending to curtail yields. The shortage is further aggravated by an insufficiency of supply of crude oil. But no difficulty is now being experienced in obtaining enough tank-cars for shipping all of this naphtha available.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Buying movement reaching larger proportions daily. Market extremely strong.

Heptane. — Keen interest shown. Tone firm.

Hexane.—Purchasing of this component of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber showing unabated expansion.

Octanes.—Continues in brisk call.

Pentanes.—Moving steadily into consuming channels.

Propane. — In constantly mounting call, with makers of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber leading in the buying movement.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 21

Butane.—Buying brisk. War production needs accounting for an increasing percentage of the demand.

Heptane.—Demand increasing. Market firm.

Hexane. — In growing call. Market steady.

Octanes.—Request good, prices holding well.

Pentanes.—Buying interest undiminished. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—In expanding request, market steady.

Los Angeles—May 21

Butane.—Continues to show steady expansion of demand.

Propane.—Supply situation tight. Demand reaching larger proportions daily.

Tulsa—May 21

Butane.—Supply insufficient for meeting constantly rising requirements. Transportation problem still restricting movement.

Propane.—In mounting call. Consumers' needs far outstripping current supply.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Moving in undiminished volume. Market firm. WPB has ordered the placing of micro-crystalline amorphous wax and its blends under allocation control July 1 through its issuance of Order M-195.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Paraffin.—Demand far outrunning supply.

Petrolatums.—Continue in moderate demand, with U.S.P., industrial and veterinarian grades moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Both U.S.P. and technical grades still moving in fair quantities. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 21

Paraffin.—Demand rampant. Supplies scarce. Prices strongly held.

Petrolatums.—In brisk request. Market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Buying movement expanding. Prices well maintained.

Los Angeles—May 21

Paraffin.—The only producer on the Pacific Coast reports no waning of the demand; on the contrary, this refiner is forced to let many proffered orders go unfilled.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—In the hope of halting a progressive decline in crude oil inventories in individual refineries and to assure war production plants in the Middle West of the minimum amounts of crude oil that they need to produce maximum quantities of 100-octane gasoline and other petroleum war products, the Petroleum Administrator for War has placed all refinery operations in that area on a quota basis by which those now operating can run at a level of at least 80 percent of their normal rate, as shown in an eighteen months' base period (July 1, 1941-December 31, 1942), and war industry plants can get more than this amount if they require it.

The Office of Price Administration, while still declining to authorize a general lifting of the price ceilings on crude oil in all fields, has continued its policy of providing upward price revisions in individual fields, where needed to correct irregularities and obviate unfairness and distress, by authorizing advances in the maximum prices for crude oil in three regions: an increase of 4 cents per barrel in North and North Central Texas and in Tillman County, Okla., to $1.25 for oil of 40 degrees A.P.I. gravity and above; a markup of 11.44 cents in the Tinsley field, Yazoo County, Miss., to $1.18 for 40 degrees A.P.I. gravity and above, and an upward revision of 10 cents per barrel in the Ville Platte field, La., to $1.30 per barrel, conditioned on the promise of purchasers not to pass on this advance. In slight-

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ly more than a year OPA has approved higher ceiling prices, similar to these, in more than 40 instances.

The crude oil production rate for June certified to the petroleum producing States by the Petroleum Administrator for War, in his capacity as Secretary of the Interior, is stated as 4,218,000 barrels of all petroleum liquids daily, a decrease of 18,500 barrels from the daily rate for May.

Fuel Oil.—Following closely upon announcements of the action of sharply competing independent refiners in California in making further concessions in the prices of heavy fuel oil to levels averaging 5 cents per barrel below their recently lifted ceilings, OPA has issued an order setting forth a new price schedule with specific dollars and cents ceilings covering navy special fuel oil, sold exclusively to the U. S. Navy.

Gasoline.—An acute shortage of low-grade gasoline, urgently needed for tractors on farms in the Middle West and Mid-Continent areas, is reported resulting from the inadequacy of the crude oil runs to refiners in these districts.

As a sequel to conferences of officials of the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration, an order has been issued by OPA banning all pleasure driving in twelve, out of the seventeen Eastern States, including New York, and made effective May 20 with its enforcement placed in the hands of local and state police. This action was taken to meet a gasoline crisis resulting from tremendously increased military demands and to assure adequate gasoline for farm production of food.

The dwindling supply of gasoline in the East has been further aggravated by the breaking of flood waters in Arkansas of the 24-inch war emergency pipeline running from East Texas to Norris City, Ill.

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IPECAC ROOT—16 bgs, 1,760 lbs, S B Penick & Co
10 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
65 bgs, 7,150 lbs, Edmond Weil, Inc
10 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Silvio Gaguine Co

MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cs, R F Downing & Co

OIL, CASHEW SHELL—900 dms
CASTOR—504 dms, 248,160 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank Trust Co
CITRONELLA—5 dms, Volkart Bros
COCONUT—1,863 tons
COD—130 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co
100 cks
CODLIVER—550 bbls
LEMONGRASS—3 dms
PALM—1,162,060 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

OX GALLS—21 cks, Charles Hollinshed & Co, Inc

PAPAIN—13 half cs, J A Harveyson & Co
9 half cs, R J Prentiss & Co

SAGE LEAVES—63 bgs, Credo Commodities Co

WAX, BEES—100 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
50 bgs, Wax & Rosin Product Co
140 bgs, Smith & Nichols
102 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
133 bgs, Bank of Manhattan
CARNAUBA—190 bgs, 38,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
448 bgs, 89,800 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
558 bgs, 111,600 lbs
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
157 bgs, 31,400 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co

Fertilizer Materials

WPB Sets Goal for 1943-1944 Superphosphate Production—Potash Deliveries Show Increase for First Quarter—Mixers Confused Over Organic Nitrogen Supply

In order to meet the wartime requirements for food, feed and fiber, War Production Board anticipates that American agriculture will call upon the fertilizer industry to produce in 1943-1944 an unprecedented quantity of fertilizers. Like agriculture, the fertilizer industry will be facing the problem of increased production with limited equipment and labor shortage. It is believed, however, that, with careful planning, the supply of fertilizers will not be a restraining influence upon the food production program.

Potash deliveries over the first quarter of this year have revealed an increase equivalent to 8 percent compared with the same period a year ago. The increase was principally in the category of agricultural salts. Total deliveries amounted to 178,883 short tons, compared with 164,877 tons for the first quarter in 1942.

Fertilizer mixers remained confused regarding their interpretation of the recent order of WFA regulating the distribution of organic nitrogen supplies. After a recent meeting in Washington between producers and government officials, a committee report was made to the effect that an improved outlook for probable supplies of chemical nitrogen lessens the need for a program to control organic nitrogen. After weighing the difficulties and possible advantages of control, the committee recommended that no control be set up ,expressing the belief that no substantial effect on agricultural production would result. The report pointed out that organics (estimated supply approximately 21,000 tons) would probably constitute less than 5 percent of the total nitrogen supply available for next year's use.

Permits have been granted to bring in 1,000 tons of meat meal from Uruguay. While this will likely be used for feeding purposes, the opinion prevailed that further business might develop and that eventually dried blood might be brought here from South America.

War Food Administration announced that 24,000 tons of ammonium nitrate are being allocated to specific areas of the nation in a move to help farmers increase their production of food and food crops.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Release of additional amounts of this chemical in Canada have reached planting areas in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other sections of the delta region. The recent reduction of prices has tended to stimulate buying interest.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Reports from the South assert that May-June allocations have been made and that these wind up the years' allowance. The opinion prevails that 1943-1944 contract figures will be announced shortly. Meanwhile, the market has remained firm at former levels. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended May 15 indicate a production of 38,783,180 pounds from that source.

Dried Blood. — Government issued permits for 1,000 tons of meat meal to be brought in from Uruguay. While it is expected this will be used for feeding purposes, the opinion prevails that it may lead to additional business and there is some talk in the trade about bringing in South American blood. Demand for this latter material is active and Western dealers have a large volume of unfilled orders on hand.

Soda Nitrate.—May allocations have been going forward to meet requirements of the fertilizer trade. The market has maintained a steady position.

Urea. — Prices have remained steady at the recently reduced level. The more attractive prices named, have tended to improve buying interest.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Shipments of Tennessee brown rock and Florida land pebble are reaching processors in satisfactory volume. The combined movement is meeting the seasonal tonnage average without revealing any special feature. Moderate importations from the mines in Morocco have been absorbed, and domestic supplies seem ample to meet any demands that may develop in the future.

Superphosphate. — According to WPB, approximately 6,500,000 tons of normal superphosphate must be produced during the 1943-1944 year to round out the fertilizer program. This includes 5,000,000 tons for distribution through commercial channels and 1,500,000 tons for the agricultural adjustment agency program. In order to insure this requirement, a tentative quota has been established for each active superphosphate plant in the United States. This quota is based largely upon records of monthly production since September, 1942. Fertilizer mixers will be urged to cooperate by accepting delivery of superphosphate in equal monthly installments and farmers by purchasing much of their fertilizer requirements prior to the season of application. Bids are requested by USDA for 1,000,000 tons of 18-19-20 percent superphosphate for delivery between July 1, 1943, and Dec. 31, for use in the Soil Conservation Program. Bids will be opened in Washington at 2 p. m. June 1, 1943.

Potashes

Fertilizer factories showed considerable interest and in producing quarters it was stated that the volume of business entered was normal and fully up to the seasonal average. No improvement in the labor situation is in sight and producers have found a severe shortage of men suitable for plant work. American Potash Institute, Inc., announces that deliveries of potash in the U. S., Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rica and Hawaii by the four major producing companies during the first quarter of 1943 amounted to 346,254 short tons of salts, equivalent to 178,883 tons of actual K_2O. Constituting this total were 317,033 tons of salts equivalent to 160,830 tons K_2O designed for agricultural use, made up of 228,051 tons of muriate, 61,137 tons manure salts and 27,845 tons of sulphates.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Heavy shipments of sulphur for military and agricultural requirements were reported last week. Ample stocks are available and orders are being filled promptly. Pyrites was in mod-

—*Continued on page 62*

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SULPHUR GOES FLYING

In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

If he were alive today, however, the physician might derive some consolation from the fact that sulphur does help man to fly, aiding in such processes as vulcanization of rubber for tires and other airplane parts, pickling of some of the metals and production of high-test aviation fuel.

From almost as far back as the first time sulphur went flying, we have supplied consumers with a 99½ per cent pure product, mined from deposits on the Gulf Coast and free from arsenic, selenium and tellurium.

• •

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

122 East 42nd Street New York City

NUMBER 4 IN A SERIES OF PROGRESS REPORTS ABOUT POTASH

ARMY E NAVY

Potash Company of America proudly flies the Army-Navy E, honored symbol of important work well done.

VICTORY IN THE DESERT

NO "ERSATZ" FOR FOOD . . . AND NONE FOR POTASH

Victory is built on food—without ample food for fighting men we lose the war. Secretary Wickard says there is no substitute—no "ersatz" —for food. Men must eat to fight.

This year the farmer faces new food crop goals . . . higher, because the need is greater. And to help meet these new high goals, potash is available—more than 1,000,000 tons of refined grades. This supply of vital plant food is the fruit of a great American victory in the desert—a victory on the potash front which helps make victory on every battle front as certain as tomorrow's sun.

Potash Company of America has had a hand in this vital desert victory and is proud of the part it has played.

PCA AGRICULTURAL MURIATE

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

GENERAL SALES OFFICE . . . 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE . . . Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FMC

F.M.C.

GIVES FIRST AID TO EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS!

The problems of many manufacturers, striving to keep production moving, have been successfully solved by us.

Our job is to get "ready to run" machines to meet your specific needs!

SPECIAL PURCHASE

1—Hersey 48"x20' Direct Heat Dryer.

1—Devine 3'x25' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

2—J. H. Day 150 gal. Jktd. Power-Tilt Mixers.

1—Shriver 36" iron; 48 chamber Plate & Frame closed delivery Filter Press.

8—Shriver 36" wood P & F Filter Presses, open Delivery Corner Feed, Washing.

1—Ertel 20" Diameter, 20 Disc, Bronze Plated Disc Filter.

1—Westinghouse Tubular Condenser 952 sq. ft.

2—48" Copper Bubble Cap Columns

1—24" Copper Column 20' high, Perforate Plate.

MIXERS

15—New and Used Dry Mixers, 200 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.

4—Heavy duty jktd. and agitated mixers; 2,000 lbs. capacity each.

8—Pony Mixers; Day, Ross, Kent; 8 gal. and 15 gal.

1—Broughton Double Arm Mixer, 54½"x47"x28".

1—W&P 30 gal. Jktd. Mixer.

1—W&P Vacuum Type Jktd. and agitated; 100 gal. working capacity.

1—Ross 40 gal. Mammoth Pony Mixer.

DRYERS and KILNS

4—Mosser Tapered Kilns, 7'6"x60'.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tubular Dryers, 6'x35'.

1—J. P. Devine Co. Rotary Vac. Dryer, 5' x 30'

COAL PULVERIZING PLANT with Pan and SCREW Conveyors, Crusher, Rotary Dryer, two Fuller Lehigh 42" Pulverizers, Dust Collectors, Fuller-Kenyon Pumps, Motors, etc.

2—Chrome Steel 6,000 gal. Vertical Storage Tanks.

2—Ceramic Stoneware Oblong Tanks; about 550 gal. each.

1—Package Machinery Co. Cube Wrapper.

1—Natl. Packaging—2 Station automatic powder Filler.

1—Glass Lined 1,200 jktd. Tank.

1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter Press, 54 leaves; Lead covered.

6—Copper Vacuum Pans, jktd., up to 500 gal.

110—New and Rebuilt steam jktd. Copper Kettles, up to 850 gal.

1—Steel rotary Extractor, Bartlett & Snow, 6'x18'.

2—Sharples super Centrifuges, clarifier type.

Contact us for further details

WANTED EQUIPMENT!
Idle machines do not aid the war effort! We buy from a single item to a whole plant.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

WE HAVE modern high speed equipment for making any small canvas articles, filter sacks, etc. Send samples for quotation. Industrial Filter Sack Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE by private party; lead mixers, double-blade heavy-duty mixers, stone mills, putty chaser, dial scales, dry mixers, hammer mill, industrial vacuum cleaners, pumps, drill press, tanks, portable power unit, portable conveyors, pony mixers, etc. BOX 398, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

COMBS GYRATORY riddle 20-in. sieve, motor drive, AC 220 volts, good condition. BOX 446, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE: One vertical steel tank, 10,500 gallons 10 ft. x 18 ft. high, ⅜-in. plate; new. Location metropolitan district. BOX 447, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 410, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED: An indirect heat dryer approximately 30 in. x 20 ft., together with necessary operating equipment. Superior Flake Graphite Company, 33 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Factory Offered

FACTORY BUILDING—One and part two story; 29,000 sq. ft.; concrete floors, high ceilings, drains, water, gas and electric power lines installed; unrestricted district Brooklyn, near bridges, subways. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Facilities Wanted

NEED PLANT facilities, steam-jacketed glass-lined kettle, glass-lined tanks with agitator, capacity 200 gals. or more, either to purchase or rent. BOX 448, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

MANGANESE SULPHATE, 1H20, practically free from impurities, samples and information on request. Communicate BOX 445, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, USP—Fifty 10 and five 100-pound containers pellets. Five 100-pound containers sticks. Total 1,500 pounds. Original packages. Delivered anywhere United States only 31c. pound cash. Dallas Laboratories, 2411 Harwood, Dallas, Texas.

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 421, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 61

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000 — 8,000 — 11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.

2 — 10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks

9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIALS!

SPERRY C. I. closed delivery Filter Press 24"
SHRIVER C. I. Filter Press, open delivery, 24"
PFAUDLER 2100 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed and Agitated kettle, open top
SHARPLES No. 6 Super Centrifuge, Monel Bowl, M. D.
DAY 12 x 32 water cooled 3 Roll Mill
DAY 80 to 100 gal. Post Mixer

We purchase individual items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 E. 4th Street, New York City

Today even **TIME** *is Rationed*

Save time—get your Equipment...from Time Saving "CONSOLIDATED"

LIQUIDATION
Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.

4—8'x40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers

SPECIAL
20—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia.x16', 5,000 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen, with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

8—PEBBLE MILLS; 1—Patterson 6'x7', Silex Lined; 1—6'x5', Steel Lined; 1—32"x42" rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x49.
6—2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.

4—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
4—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
9—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 350, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 heater Type; No. 0000.
1—Scott single effect Glycerine EVAPORATOR.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m.d. to West. 500 HP synchr. Motor, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m.d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
15—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS, 1—220 gal.; 2—1,000 gal.; 9—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
3—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS; 1—Buffalo 48"x40" Single Bronze Drum; 1—Devine 3'x9' Double Bronze Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryers.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anso 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
35—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
2—36"x84" Double Drum ATMOSPHERIC DRYERS (new); 3—28"x60", B. & C. m.d.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells; 3—4'x30'.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
2—6' dia. x 2' deep Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed COOKERS or DIGESTERS.

LIQUIDATING
Former
LION BREWERY
108th St. and Columbus Ave.
New York, N.Y.

24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long, WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR ARRANGE TO INSPECT—REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

1—P. & S. 9-truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb., A.C. motor.
1—20' dia. x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, cast iron bodies, copper tubes and copper tube sheets, total 4,400 sq. ft. heating surface, complete with pumps.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 60*

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 411, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RAW AND FINISHED materials wanted. Will purchase outright any stocks of raw or finished paints, chemicals, pigments, containers, machinery, etc., in any quantity. Send full particulars of what you have to offer. BOX 397, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

FACTORY FOREMAN with knowledge of formulas and experience in running a plant for lithographic and printing ink wanted to go to Mexico to assist in starting new plant. Write Berg, Hedstrom & Co., Inc., 630 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer, ⅛" shell.
1—5'x8' Buflovak Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak Vacuum shelf Dryer, with 11-42"x42" shelves.
1—7'6"x75' Christie Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum, 4'x9'.
3—Stokes 30"x11', 3'x15', 4'x30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary, 3'x30', 4'x36', 5'x35', 6'x65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3'x5'x8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6'x50', 8'x125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Pfaudler 4'x6', Jacketed, Glass Lined.
1—Badger 1,000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42"x60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jektd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jektd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gal.
1—Devine 60"x48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba, etc.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven with 15 HP AC motor.
1—Weston 40" Suspended, 40 HP AC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended 15 HP AC motors.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
4—Tolhurst 40", 48", 60", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 500, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 50 gal. Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, jacketed, 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jektd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab. to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jektd., 365 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 36"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 38 chambers.
5—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 30"x36", 75 to 100 gal.
15—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".
3—Raymond Roller Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Hardinge Ball Mills, 3' to 8' dias.
5—Colloid Mills, ¼ to 100 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill, with 20 HP AC motor.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., with agitator.
3—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
18—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

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BRILL Equipment Co.
182 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

RESEARCH CHEMIST—Chemist with good training in organic chemistry and experience in synthesis of resins and plastics. Company is engaged in war work but will revert to peacetime activity after the war. Splendid opportunity in peacetime development work. In replying give detailed statement of training, experience, personal data including draft status. BOX 450, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HELP WANTED—Lacquer Compounder. No research needed. No education in chemistry necessary. The job requires compounding from set formulations, shipping and some color matching in a small plant with good opportunities for advancement. Can use a man over fifty if strong enough and co-operative. State age, education, religion, last three employers and period employed and wages expected in asking for an interview. Essential work but not war job and will last after duration. BOX 451, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CRUDE BOTANICAL drug plant manager or superintendent. Thirty years' experience in storing, handling, milling and manufacture of crude drugs, their extracts and derivatives, gums, insecticides, alkaloids and resins. Complete charge receiving, domestic, export shipping, personnel. BOX 443, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST and practical agronomist; knows cultivation of major Atlantic and Gulf States crops; studied insect and fungus disease control in these areas; investigated use and value of seed disinfection; fully acquainted with fertilizer production, application, and raw materials; knows experiment station methods and personnel thoroughly. BOX 449, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, Ph.D., experienced in the development and production of synthetic organic chemicals. Licensed professional engineer. Now employed in non-defense industry. BOX 444, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Procter Autom. Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
1—Badger 42" Monel Alcohol Column.
1—W.& P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spray Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
4—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24".
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filters, No. 5
1—Bail & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 30".
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
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Oil Chemists Elect L. Kislar President

—*Continued from page 7*

of the Southern regional research laboratory. Isolating a new cottonseed pigment called "gossypurpurin" because of its purple color, Dr. Boatner has not yet determined just what the pigment is or how its presence or removal will affect the use of cottonseed meal.

However, Dr. Boatner believes that the purple pigment may account for some of the residual color left when the yelow pigment is extracted. The yellow pigment is called "gossypol" and is supposed to be the toxic pigment that makes animals sick when cottonseed products are fed them, it was said. Having extracted the total pigment from cottonseed and separated it into one purple and two yellow pigments, Dr. Boatner said that it is only the beginning of her work.

Peanut Oil

A. E. Bailey of the Southern regional research laboratory described work which he and his associates have conducted to distill substances in peanut oil which arrest rancidity. He said it had been found that the antioxidents, or nonoil substances, in peanut oil in its natural state there is about the right proportion to aid the keeping quality of the oil. Isolating these substances and then adding them back in larger quantities to oil which is to be shipped great distances in an effort to preserve the freshness of the oil has proved futile thus far, Mr. Bailey said.

Cottonseed Oil

S. T. Bauer of the Southern regional research laboratory reported on experiments he and Victor Gastinel, jr., have conducted to adapt cottonseed oil as a substitute for palm oil in the manufacture of tin plate. He explained that after steel is coated with tin the product is passed through an oil bath. The film of oil on the tin plate prevents unwanted action by air. Palm oil had been used in this process for many years, Mr. Bauer said, and processors preferred using the familiar material to experimenting with a new one. The shortage of palm oil since the war has resulted in the need for a specially prepared product from native sources. Peanut oil proved too expensive for this use and an adequate supply of peanuts was not available, anyway, Mr. Bauer said. Cottonseed oil is proving superior to palm oil in the tin plating process and the additional cost of the cottonseed product is offset by the fact that it has greater lasting qualities and the left over oil is adaptable for various uses.

Shortening in Glass

E. M. James of Cambridge, Mass., read a report by A. R. Gudheim on tests pertaining to packaging shortening in glass. The tests show, he said, that indoor lighting has little influence in oxidation of white shortening but that direct light penetrating glass containers causes chemical changes.

—O-P-D—

Import Order M-63 Again Amended

—*Continued from page 7*

as much as the quota on this item is not sufficient to meet all demands.

Agave manufacturers and semi-manufactures, on list I, and istle or tampico fiber manufactures, on list II, now specifically include all products in whole or in part of such fibers.

Under list I of the order, commodities may not be imported without specific authorization, and disposition of imports is regulated. Commodities on lists II and III may not be imported without authorization, but there is no control by order M-63 after arrival. In addition, list III commodities imported overland, by air, or by inland waterway from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador, are exempt from import restrictions.

By the amendment to M-63-a, sugar syrup is included in molasses control, thus excluding Mexican imports from unrestricted entry provided under list III of M-63.

Interpretation I of General Imports Order M-63, also issued, rules that when by amendment of the order a material on list II or list III is moved to list I, the governing date for the application of list I restrictions is the date of the amendment, and not the date when the material first became subject to import control.

—O-P-D—

Spodumene Production Started in North Carolina

Opening of the Solvay Process Company spodumene plant at Kings Mountain, N. C., took place May 17. This is one of the largest mineral plants in the State. Gov. J. M. Broughton delivered an address of welcome to the Solvay company into the State at a dinner held in the Charles hotel, Shelby. The dinner was attended by many Solvay officials and also by members of the local chamber of commerce.

—O-P-D—

Sergeant Chemical Plant Established in Newark

The E. M. Sergeant Pulp and Chemical Company, this city, has established its manufacturing subsidiary, the Sergeant Chemical Company in 120 Lister avenue, Newark, N. J. The new location is said to provide ample warehousing and manufacturing facilities readily accessible to trucks, railroad, and water transportation. Acquisition by the Navy of the former Sergeant plant in Port Newark necessitated the new unit.

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Fertilizer Materials

Sulphur and Pyrites

—*Continued from page 59*

erate supply and moved quietly at former price levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 21.—Market interest in fertilizer material is low. Top-dressing materials, most of which are allocated, are the only materials in which there is trading for immediate deliveries. Early ordering of potash at the recently announced schedule of prices for deliveries over a period of months is reported. This is to obtain discounts and to avoid transportation difficulties.

Quotations on the few materials offered are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Allocated for top dressing, $30 per ton, ports.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Allocated, tight, $29 per ton, ports; $28 at ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $38.60 per ton, nominal.

Ammonium Nitrate.—$47.65 to $48.05 net ton, bagged, f.o.b. Canadian points.

Baltimore, May 21.—Fish Scrap.—Signs of the presence of menhaden in some volume have made their appearance on the Florida coast, but the fishing companies have not been able so far to take real advantage of this situation because of the scarcity of labor. Meal is at ceiling of $72.50 per ton for 60 percent protein content, with $78.50 per ton for 65 percent meal.

Tankage.—Offers of this ammoniate remain scarce, with buying interest active enough, but with the supply falling far short of the demand, and with the ceiling unchanged at $5.10 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Dried Blood.—The ceiling remains unchanged at $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Bone.—The ceiling stands at $50 per ton for 1 and 60 flour and 3 and 50 ground steamed stocks, and at $49 to $50 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks, f.o.b. shipping points.

Chicago, May 21.—Only limited activity is reported in fertilizer materials. However, the price structure on representative items is holding firm and the tone of market is steady. Offerings are moderate. Blood is quiet, tankage slow and bone materials in routine activity.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scraps, $63.

Los Angeles, May 21.—A worried fertilizer trade sat tight awaiting the outcome of the freeze order on organic fertilizer materials, while meantime, in the chemical picture, primary sellers moved small balances of unfilled allocations of ammonia products to mixers entitled to receive them. No additional releases of ammonia nitrate have been made. Sellers of the Canadian product are not too optimistic for the near future, while the California produced ammonia nitrate may possibly be on the market again soon.

Ruling prices are:—

Bone Meal.—At $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety.

Castor Pomace.—Named at $30 to $32 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish Meal.—Very high demand from feeding trade going unfilled owing to complete lack of stocks.

Potash Sulphate.—Quoted at $36.25 per ton, 90 percent K_2SO_4, ex vessel basis. Bags extra.

Superphosphate.—At 89c. per unit, in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Bags extra.

—O-P-D—

American Cyanamid Names Agricultural Research Head

M. V. Bailey has been appointed as director of agricultural research by the fertilizer division of American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Bailey has been with the American Cyanamid Company since 1930 and has been engaged in research in soils and crops.

M. V. Bailey

A native of Piqua, Ohio, Mr. Bailey graduated from Ohio State University in 1918 where he later qualified for an M.A. Following this, Mr. Bailey filled the position of extension specialist on crops and soils for the Ohio Extension service In his new position, he will direct field research in fertilizers and will make his headquarters in this city.

—O-P-D—

Barrett Offers New Nitrogen Fertilizer

The Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has placed on sale a new nitrogen product, "A-N-L" brand of fertilizer compound, manufactured at Hopewell, Va. The product is guaranteed 20.5 percent nitrogen and analyzes as follows:—

	Percent.
Nitrate nitrogen	10.25
Ammonia nitrogen	10.25
Calcium oxide	9.00
Magnesium oxide	7.00

The price for shipment during the month of May, subject to change without notice, is $32.50 per net ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Hopewell. At the present time, WPB is allocating this material only for top dressing purposes.

—O-P-D—

Spanish potash exports in 1941 amounted to 304,561 pounds.

National Metal Trades Association will hold a meeting in the Palmer House, Chicago, May 26-27.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 54*

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—Steady at the recently developed price and facing a future not too encouraging in the matter of an adequate replacement of current stocks.

Ergot.—Reasonably easy in quarters carrying a substantial supply that has not moved substantially for months on end. It would appear to be a buyers' market.

Roots

Arrowroot.—Coming mainly from St. Vincent, this item has worked into a scarce position as the result of adequate transportation facilities from the source to this country. Higher at 10c. to 10½c. per pound in bags and 10½c. to 11c. in barrels.

Dandelion.—A fraction lower and available at 26c. to 33c. per pound, according to seller. Bids stood a good chance of being accepted.

Goldenseal.—Higher at $4.95 to $5.02 per pound for whole and $5.20 to $5.35 per pound for powder. Being a three-year item from planting to first crop, there is likely to be a fair supply available for this year.

Seeds

Anise.—Star higher at 49½c. to 50c. per pound.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed lower at 58c. to 60c. per pound; natural, 52c. to 53c.

Celery.—Indian a fraction off to basis of 34c. to 35c. per pound.

Cumin.—Morocco joins group of nominal items, standing at 16½c. per pound on that basis.

Dill.—Advance extended. Natural, 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Dewhiskered, 11½c. to 12c.

Flea.—An odd lot of black seed noted offered at 74c. per pound.

Sesame.—Natural Indian up a fraction to 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Spices

Clove.—Zanzibar spice shaded to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

Ginger.—Jamaica No. 2 down to 27c. to 28c. per pound; No. 3, 25c. to 26c.

Paprika.—Extra fancy Spanish pepper much lower at 48½c. to 49c. per pound.

Pepper. — Tanganika chillies fractionally cheaper at 20½c. to 21c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

OPA Botanical Drug Advisers Organize

The Botanical Drugs Industry Advisory Committee for the Office of Price Administration held its organization meeting in this city May 20. The members in attendance were Harold King, of R. J. Prentiss & Co.; Rudy Neptun, of Allaire, Woodward & Co.; S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; and J. A. Velsor, of Peek & Velsor, Inc. Other concerns in the industry have not yet named representatives to the advisory committee.

In its organization, the committee elected S. B. Penick as its chairman.

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